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LAST EDITION

CHAMBERLAIN VIEWS ARE DENOUNCED BEFORE THE HOUSE

Representative From Virginia Assails Senator's Plan for a Ministry of Munitions—President Asks Undefined Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The breach has gradually been widening between the White House and Congress was not narrowed when Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, one of the most ardent administration supporters in the House, took the floor today to defend N. D. Baker's conduct of the War Department and to assail the plan of Senator G. L. Chamberlain and other members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee for a ministry of munitions and a supreme war council to coordinate the functions of the various executive departments and administrative bureaux.

Although Representative Glass spoke in behalf of the Administration, condemning those, who would supersede the present plan of war management with untested plans, it is certain that as assuredly as Senator Chamberlain's speech in the Senate stirred administration leaders there to offer answering arguments, so will Representative Glass's speech in the House today provoke criticism of the present modus operandi on the part of those who share of views of Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock and other advocates of reorganization.

Representative Glass opened his speech by denouncing Senator Chamberlain's New York address. "The country was aghast at the terrific impeachment of the Government of the United States," he declared. "It was a passionate, a comprehensive arraignment, and coming from such a source in such circumstances, it startled the nation as the clanging of a fire bell in the night. Instantly public interest became tense. Immediately it was realized that the Oregon Senator in that New York speech had done what Edmund Burke said he could not do; he had drawn an indictment of a whole people."

The Virginia Representative declared to a crowded House and galleries that Senator Chamberlain's speech was a gross provocation, and that the "sweeping charges of the Senator from Oregon aspersed indiscriminately the integrity of the administrative officials of the Government and invited popular suspicion and discontent."

Defending the work of the War Department, Representative Glass recalled Marshal Joffre's visit to this country, and the statement made by him at that time to the effect that it would be folly to attempt hurriedly to throw into France an army of untrained and untested American troops. He also recalled General Joffre's declaration that France had an overabundance of guns and other equipment sufficient to supply the American expeditionary force.

"Is it possible that the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee did not come in contact with the French Mission to this country and did not learn from the accredited agents of France the facts which I have just cited?" Mr. Glass asked. "Is it possible that Mr. Chamberlain was not advised of the testimony of General Crozier before the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, in which the chief of ordnance, more explicitly than I could hope to do, presented these very facts in evidence to show the reason why France and Great Britain are supplying guns to our men abroad?"

Referring to the testimony which has been adduced before the Senate Military Committee and upon which have been based many of the arguments of those advocating the munitions ministry and the war council, Mr. Glass declared that the truth had been perverted, and declared that he believed Talleyrand's aphorism, "Language was invented to conceal our thoughts," to have been accepted as axiomatic by many of those testifying.

Finally, the speech referred to the Representation of the People Bill and hoped that a settlement of this difficult question by agreement indicated that despite the complexities of the problem a solution might be possible regarding the government of Ireland.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Successful British Raid
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Liverpool troops successfully raided enemy positions east of Armentières last night, taking several prisoners and machine guns, Sir Douglas Haig announced today.

Aeroplanes Brought Down
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Fifty-six hostile aeroplanes have been brought down since Jan. 26, the Italian War Office announced today.

Artillery Active in France
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The artillery was active over a wide section of the French front today, the War Office announced. Cannonading was reported north of the Aisne, in the Chavignon, Parau and Silvain regions, along the right bank of the Meuse, and near Samognoux, Hill 344 and Hartmannweillerkopf.

The French troops conducted a raid in the Champagne sector.

The Germans bombarded Panholz, in Alsace, and later attacked French positions there, but were thrown back.

Artillery Activity Reported
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—General artillery activity on the (Continued on page two, column three)

WOMEN NOW HAVE VOTE IN BRITAIN

Representation of People and Man-Power Bills Pass Into Law—Parliament Prorogued—King's Speech From Throne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Parliament was prorogued last night but will resume on Tuesday next. Both the Man-Power Bill and the Representation of the People's Bill, which incorporates the plan for extending the franchise to women, passed finally into law, after some striking differences between the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons over the latter.

The King's speech, referring to the entry of the United States into the war, said: "Their entry into the war, followed by that of other neutral states, has united practically the whole civilized world in a league of nations against unscrupulous aggression. It has lent additional strength to our armies and inspires fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause."

Of Russia, the speech said that, disengaged by her internal dissensions, she had not been able to persevere in the struggle until the fruits of her great sacrifices could have been reaped and had ceased to bear her part in the allied task. The negotiations opened by her with the enemy had, however, served but to prove that the ambitions which provoked this unhappy war are as yet unabated. Amid the confusion of changing events, the speech said, the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly.

Finally, the speech referred to the Representation of the People Bill and hoped that a settlement of this difficult question by agreement indicated that despite the complexities of the problem a solution might be possible regarding the government of Ireland.

As indicated in the cable last week, (Continued on page two, column three)

BOLO SAYS HE HAD BIG INVESTMENTS

Wife's Fortune, He Declares,
Was Increased to 10,000,000
Francs, but He Kept No Books—M. Doyen Testifies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — M. Doyen, M. Casella, former correspondent of the Matin in Switzerland, and a detective, who after October, 1916, shadowed Bolo Pasha, are three important witnesses in the Bolo trial, whose evidence has now been given.

M. Doyen is an expert accountant who has inquired into Bolo's financial affairs, and he found that certain of Bolo's operations ran to 1,000,000 francs, while 150,000 francs went to the upkeep of his establishment. These and other items, M. Doyen considered, had largely gone away with Madame Bolo's fortune of 3,000,000 francs, whereas Bolo contends that between 1904 and 1914 this money had increased to 6,000,000 francs, when it was transferred from the Meyers Bank at Antwerp to the Amsinck Bank in New York and invested in industrial enterprises, so that it increased to 10,000,000 francs by February, 1915.

Bolo states these things, but cannot prove them, as he declares he kept no accounts. M. Doyen declared that there was evidence to show that in April, 1915, Bolo banked 2,000,000 francs paid him by the former Khedive of Egypt, while as to Bolo in America, where he says he went to secure money for the purpose of the Journal newspaper, M. Doyen says there are documents proving that the money Bolo received came from Germany.

M. Doyen also gave evidence as to the employment of the money and the transference of it from the Morgan Bank in New York to banks in Paris. M. Doyen declared that 10,000,000 francs was paid from March 13 to April 1, 1916, on the order Deutsche Bank of the Guaranty Trust and the National Park Bank to the Amsinck Bank, from which it was sent the same day to the Royal Bank of Canada, and from there through the Morgan Bank to France. M. Casella gave evidence as to the discovering that the former Khedive had received funds from Germany, and as to the appointment of money for the purchase of shares in the Temps and the Figaro. He mentioned that Abbas Hilmi confided the court cipher to Bolo who, with it, telegraphed the news of Madame Caillaux's acquittal.

Gov. Henry W. Keyes has consulted with the Department of Education and decided that its stand on the matter is justified. Mr. Butterfield said the impression he got from the Boston conference was that the public schools should consider it their first duty to maintain the regular course of education and confine their outside war activities to those undertaken directly by the Government.

Representatives of the Boston headquarters of the Red Cross, headed by Miss Leadbetter, came to the State House in this city and conferred with Mr. Butterfield with the idea of inducing him to modify his stand on the proposed drive. Mr. Butterfield was also interviewed by James Jackson of the Boston headquarters on the subject.

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Over 2000 Saved From TUSCANIA

Vessel Carried United States Troops and Was Sunk by a German Submarine on Feb. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Latest estimates are that in all 2187 survivors have been landed from the Tuscania, the Cunard liner which was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland by a German submarine while transporting United States troops. Of these, 76 are said to be officers and 1935 are soldiers. Sixteen of the ship's officers, 125 of the crew, three passengers and 32 other persons are among those saved according to today's advance.

The total number of American soldiers lost or missing is given as 145, including 43 officers and 102 men.

Belief that the list of lost on the Tuscania may be greatly reduced by later reports, was expressed today by Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre of the War Department. He said there were many ships in the vicinity of the sinking.

All the United States soldiers on the Tuscania were protected by government insurance, Secretary McAdoo announced today. How many of the men on the transport had applied for the insurance is not yet known. However, those who have not applied are protected by the automatic provision of the war risk law, which aggregates to each man about \$4,300 or \$25 a month for 240 months. Those who have applied for insurance will be covered by the amount named in their applications.

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came into the German lines," the Lokal Anzeiger, received here, declared.

Prospects of Peace Slender
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — A Berlin message states that Dr. von Kuehnemann and Count Czernin have returned to Brest-Litovsk, after conferences in Berlin, at which the Berliner Tageblatt understands the territorial frontier of Ukraine and war aims concerning Rumania and Italy were among the subjects discussed.

The Munich Nusste Nachrichten is informed that the prospects of peace with Russia are considered much more slender than formerly, as a result of the conferences, and the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger significantly remarks that the armistice with Russia is for a fixed term and can be canceled at any time, and that the Central Powers have something more important to do than serve as objects for the people's commissioners to experiment on.

Russians Refuse Separate Peace

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday) — Russian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk conferences unanimously refused to accede to the Teutonic delegations' demands that a separate peace be signed immediately. It is officially announced here. The negotiations are continuing.

Kiev Rada Deposed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — A Russian wireless message states that on entering Kiev on Jan. 29 the Soviet troops were joined by the garrison and whole artillery who deposed the Kiev Rada, which fled. The attempt to form a new secretariat on the basis of a compromise was frustrated. The central executive committee of the Ukrainian Soviets at Kharkoff has assumed supreme authority in Ukraine.

Communication Interrupted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday) — The Smolny Institute, the Bolshevik headquarters, has had no communication with Brest-Litovsk for two days, and the Bolsheviks are apparently in doubt as to the meaning of the situation.

Eastern Front Decisions

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — Publicity regarding momentous decisions affecting the Eastern front was urged today in copies of the Vorwärts which were received here.

General Alexieff Moving North

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday) — It is reported that General Alexieff, former Russian army generalissimo, is moving northward against the Bolsheviks now engaged against the Ukrainian Rada. He is said to have occupied a number of railway stations toward Kharkoff and Voronezh. General Alexieff is credited with a volunteer army of 35,000.

Recognition Demanded

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday) — The People's Commissaries are reported to have sent an ultimatum to the British Embassy demanding recognition of Mr. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative in London. If Great Britain continues in its refusal, "stringent measures will be taken against British subjects," it is declared.

GERMANS ALLEGE STRIKES IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — A German wireless message alleges that during the whole of January, strikes in England have led to numerous riots and street scenes.

One typical scene occurred in London, Jan. 17, the German Government's Amsterdam correspondent states, giving in detail a description of a conflict between a crowd and the police, wherein the latter were worsted, and subsequently a detachment of Scotch recruits in barracks at Shepherd's Bush were summoned.

On reaching Oxford Street, where the message says the principal fighting took place between the crowd and the police, a majority of soldiers refused to fire, about 80 men being arrested and imprisoned at Old Bailey. Selfridge's great shop in Oxford Street had all its windows broken, and concludes this startling message, in the evening there were other tumults near Threadneedle Street.

Needless to say, the whole report is a ridiculous invention and entirely false.

VACCINATION BILLS HEARING DATE SET

Two bills amending and extending the vaccination laws of Massachusetts are to be given public hearings by the legislative Committee on Public Health on Thursday, Feb. 21, according to announcement made today.

One is on the petition of Charles S. Burgess of the Falmouth School Board and changes the existing statute so that physicians could not grant exemption certificates without first having personally examined the school child and ascertained that it was not a fit person to be subjected to vaccination.

The other bill is on the petition of Representative Bagshaw of Fall River and provides a fine of \$100 for any person convicted of inoculating a school child with impure vaccine virus.

No date has yet been set by the committee for hearing the petition of Dr. George W. Gay of Boston for an amendment to existing law to extend the present system of compulsory vaccination to the private and parochial schools.

FACTS ABOUT THE TROOPS IN BRITAIN

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

western front was reported by the German War Office today.

Prisoners were taken in an attack west of Zandvoorde, it was asserted. In the Champagne region, a French attack broke down.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — The German official statement issued on Wednesday says:

Western theater, front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the afternoon the artillery activity increased in isolated sectors on the Flanders front and in the neighborhood of Armentieres and La Bassée Canal. There was lively mine firing near Lens. Along the Scarpe and west of Cambrai the artillery activity increased considerably toward evening.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Reconnaissances in the Argonne and east of Avocourt were repulsed.

Seven enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were shot down on Tuesday. There is nothing new elsewhere.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The German concentration in the West, General Maurice, Director of Military Operations, remarked in an interview yesterday afternoon, is greater than at any period in this war, but the German forces are not yet numerically superior to the Anglo-French forces. The experiences of this war teach us to be prepared, if a German offensive eventually takes place, for some temporary loss of ground and prisoners and possibly of guns, but it is obvious in looking at the whole situation, that their attack can be awaited with complete confidence.

General Maurice also dealt specifically with a form of German propaganda in the United States and elsewhere to the effect that masses of English troops are kept locked up in Great Britain. In England, where they were not military people, they were apt to think that anyone England was doing nothing at all, while every one in France was pulling his full weight.

England was the main base of the Empire, however. It contained all the great organizations for the equipment of troops in every respect. It contained the hospitals, main depots for training, and so on. "We have over 1,000,000 troops in this country," General Maurice said, "but nothing like 3,000,000 with which the Germans credit us. That million contains all the sick, wounded and convalescent, all the men required for working organizations for supplying the army, and so forth, but far the biggest part of the total consists of men who will be sent out to France as drafts to keep the army up to strength and who are meantime under training.

"It includes men on leave who are to be seen walking about in khaki and from France alone there are always 80,000 men on leave and from all theaters probably 100,000. The British casualties in 1917 were over 1,000,000 in all theaters and the casualties from sickness were also considerable."

"Now it takes four months," General Maurice said, "to train infantrymen who can be trained in the shortest time and merely to keep the armies up to strength, you require, therefore, to have at least a third of a year's casualties under training to make good the wastage. It is, therefore, obvious that there must be some 500,000 men training to keep our forces up to strength without allowing for the men required for expanding any branch of the fighting forces, such as the air forces.

"Allowing for these facts, it is obvious the 1,000,000 soldiers in England can include exceedingly few men who ought to be at the front. Moreover, the proportion of men similarly employed in Germany, if our information is correct, is rather higher than here and in France it is certainly higher."

FRESH STRIKERS OUT IN GERMANY

General Resumption of Work Is Reported at Leipzig Armament Factories, However

(Continued from page one)

The Lords and Commons adjusted their differences on proportional representation by a compromise, although at one moment some members feared that the bill would be wrecked in its final stages. The compromise provided for an experimental trial or proportional representation for the election of 100 members to the next Parliament. The boundary commissioners are to choose constituencies urban and rural and after making local inquiries to formulate a scheme which will be presented to Parliament. While the Government may recommend their scheme to be adopted, the decision will again be left to a free and unfettered vote of the House.

The Government put on their whips to carry this compromise and a substantial majority was secured of 224 in favor and 114 against the Lords' proposal for a general application of proportional representation, having rejected it by exactly the same majority last week.

Last night's debate was occasionally extremely heated. Mr. Austen Chamberlain being especially ringing in his denunciation of the Lords' interference with the Commons, so much so that Mr. Asquith later remarked, "I only wish that eloquent voice had been raised at an earlier date," the reference being to the pre-war struggle with the Lords.

Lord Lansdowne in the Lords' discussion of the franchise bill moved a compromise resolution on the basis of the hint by Lord Curzon last week and this was carried without division, but the alternative vote was struck out again. A large group of ministers and Commons' members watched these proceedings from the steps of the throne and the Commons galleries and the Peers in turn crowded to the House of Commons to see what happened there. The Lower House itself was crowded.

In the Muenster district the situation has scarcely changed, however, and 6000 fresh strikers are reported at Bielefeld.

Several Berlin papers have been suspended, owing, according to the Vorwärts, to the publication of unauthorized reports of the Dittmann trial.

Kaiser Hopes for Deeper Unity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — The Kaiser, replying to anniversary greetings from the President of the Prussian Upper House, refers to his heritage of intimate union of the Crown and the people, expressing hope that the present hard years will deepen it.

GREAT NEED SAID TO BE LABOR FOR FARMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The forecast of the Federal Reserve Board in the February issue of its bulletin given out today, was that the internal problem of the United States for 1918 was to get laborers for the farmers. From the crop-producing sections come reports that labor for the farms is daily depleted.

Despite a combination of hampered transportation facilities and serious fuel shortages, business conditions are shown to be "generally active and satisfactory." Only in district No. 4, Cleveland, has the output of industry been decreased during the month of January. All others reported an industrial production higher than usual for the season.

The other bill is on the petition of Representative Bagshaw of Fall River and provides a fine of \$100 for any person convicted of inoculating a school child with impure vaccine virus.

No date has yet been set by the committee for hearing the petition of Dr. George W. Gay of Boston for an amendment to existing law to extend the present system of compulsory vaccination to the private and parochial schools.

by 184 votes to 166. The Liberal support of the latter proposal was based on the view that it would prevent misrepresentation of constituency where Liberal and Labor candidates were opposing each other, as well as Conservative and for the same reason Mr. Adamson, the chairman of the Labor Party, vigorously supported it.

Dr. Macnamara gave assurances that cross-channel traffic with Ireland had been safeguarded and all precautions taken as far as possible. He confirmed the report of the loss of a steamer from Ireland to Liverpool on Dec. 27 carrying a crew of 24 and one passenger, with 400 head of cattle and 206 sheep, and so far as was known the master of the vessel was the only survivor. He further gave particulars of a steamer, about Jan. 26, in Liverpool Bay, when 12 casualities occurred and 156 head of cattle, 361 sheep, and 139 pigs were lost. Dr. Macnamara stated that the percentage of losses to the number of vessels was extremely small. In the English Channel, recently, 14 out of a crew of 20 and 18 of 25 naval and military passengers were lost in a passenger steamer bound to a French port.

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General Maurice also dealt specifically with a form of German propaganda in the United States and elsewhere to the effect that masses of English troops are kept locked up in Great Britain. In England, where they were not military people, they were apt to think that anyone England was doing nothing at all, while every one in France was pulling his full weight.

England was the main base of the Empire, however. It contained all the great organizations for the equipment of troops in every respect. It contained the hospitals, main depots for training, and so on. "We have over 1,000,000 troops in this country," General Maurice said, "but nothing like 3,000,000 with which the Germans credit us. That million contains all the sick, wounded and convalescent, all the men required for working organizations for supplying the army, and so forth, but far the biggest part of the total consists of men who will be sent out to France as drafts to keep the army up to strength and who are meantime under training.

"It includes men on leave who are to be seen walking about in khaki and from France alone there are always 80,000 men on leave and from all theaters probably 100,000. The British casualties in 1917 were over 1,000,000 in all theaters and the casualties from sickness were also considerable."

"Now it takes four months," General Maurice said, "to train infantrymen who can be trained in the shortest time and merely to keep the armies up to strength, you require, therefore, to have at least a third of a year's casualties under training to make good the wastage. It is, therefore, obvious that there must be some 500,000 men training to keep our forces up to strength without allowing for the men required for expanding any branch of the fighting forces, such as the air forces.

"Allowing for these facts, it is obvious the 1,000,000 soldiers in England can include exceedingly few men who ought to be at the front. Moreover, the proportion of men similarly employed in Germany, if our information is correct, is rather higher than here and in France it is certainly higher."

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General Maurice also dealt specifically with a form of German propaganda in the United States and elsewhere to the effect that masses of English troops are kept locked up in Great Britain. In England, where they were not military people, they were apt to think that anyone England was doing nothing at all, while every one in France was pulling his full weight.

England was the main base of the Empire, however. It contained all the great organizations for the equipment of troops in every respect. It contained the hospitals, main depots for training, and so on. "We have over 1,000,000 troops in this country," General Maurice said, "but nothing like 3,000,000 with which the Germans credit us. That million contains all the sick, wounded and convalescent, all the men required for working organizations for supplying the army, and so forth, but far the biggest part of the total consists of men who will be sent out to France as drafts to keep the army up to strength and who are meantime under training.

"It includes men on leave who are to be seen walking about in khaki and from France alone there are always 80,000 men on leave and from all theaters probably 100,000. The British casualties in 1917 were over 1,000,000 in all theaters and the casualties from sickness were also considerable."

"Now it takes four months," General Maurice said, "to train infantrymen who can be trained in the shortest time and merely to keep the armies up to strength, you require, therefore, to have at least a third of a year's casualties under training to make good the wastage. It is, therefore, obvious that there must be some 500,000 men training to keep our forces up to strength without allowing for the men required for expanding any branch of the fighting forces, such as the air forces.

"Allowing for these facts, it is obvious the 1,000,000 soldiers in England can include exceedingly few men who ought to be at the front. Moreover, the proportion of men similarly employed in Germany, if our information is correct, is rather higher than here and in France it is certainly higher."

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AUSTRALIA RICH IN DECORATIVE STONE

Commonwealth Granite Areas
Distributed Over Continent—
Marbles of Various Colors in
Abundance; Slates Plentiful

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent

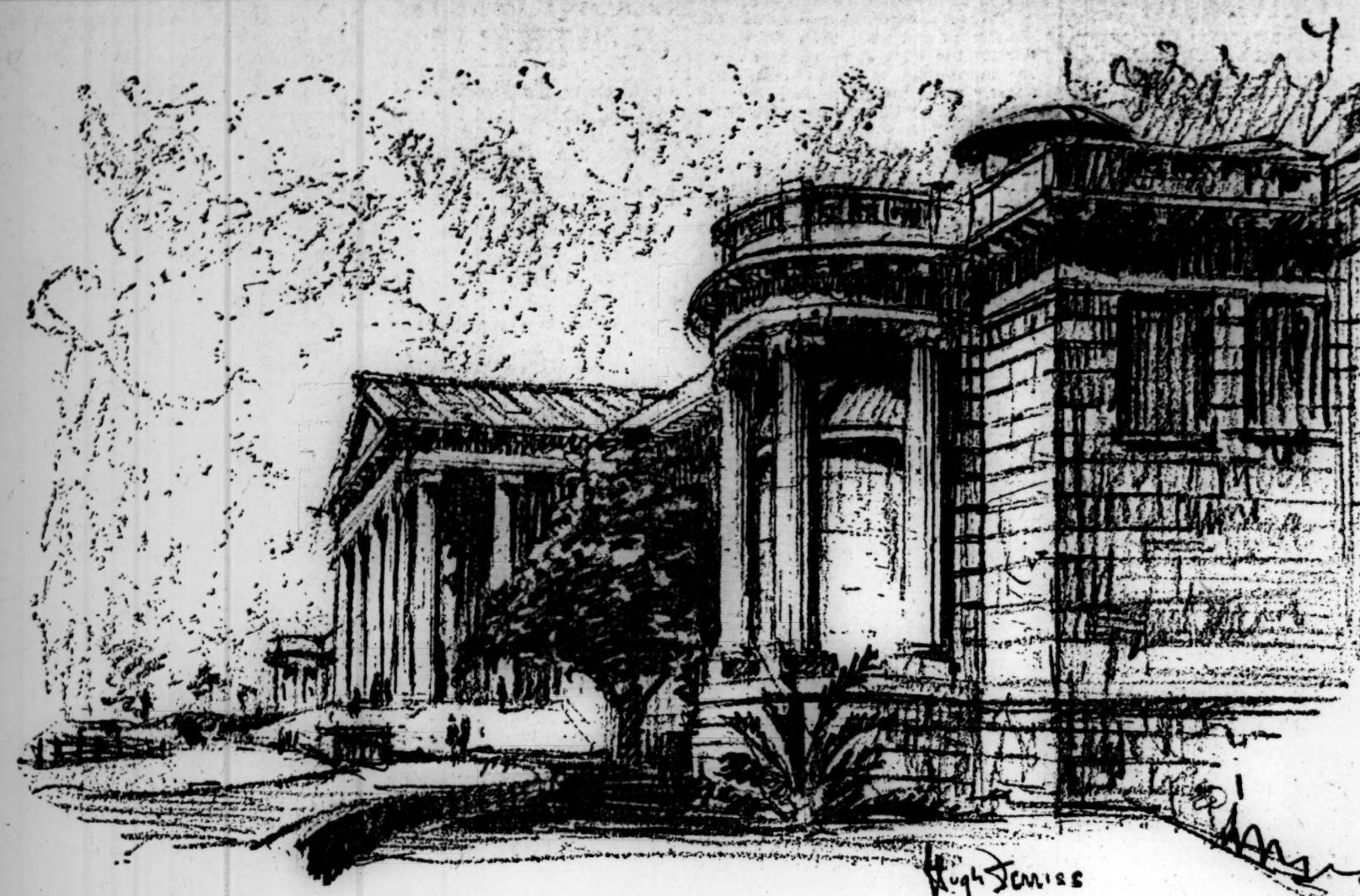
MELBOURNE, Vic.—In Australia the unlimited supply of building and ornamental stones, which lend themselves admirably to the purposes of decorative art, has led to the gradual development of national artistic perception, and the evolution of a style of architectural decoration purely Australian. The failure more fully to develop Australia's wealth in these natural resources in the past must be ascribed to the fact that the local hardwoods provided a good substitute. The future holds out a greater promise, for while New South Wales probably has developed her natural resources to a larger extent than any of the other states, within the last few years local marbles have also been utilized in many of the fine buildings erected in Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart. It may, therefore, confidently be assumed that with the advance of the art of city building greater attention will be directed to the building and ornamental stones.

In Sydney, the Hawkesbury sandstone, so abundant in the neighborhood, was early employed by architects and builders, and this has remained the principal stone for this purpose to the present time. It is used in almost every form of plain and ornate decoration, mostly illustrating the ancient Greek and Roman types of architecture. It is a free and easy working stone, yielding readily to the artistic fancy of the sculptor. While Australia, as a whole, is very fairly provided with this building material, varying in color and texture according to its geological age, New South Wales has been more lavishly endowed than any of the other states. The finest building sandstone of the whole continent is found in the neighborhood of Sydney itself, and the deposits extend to the Blue Mountains, as well as far north and south. Its quality is such that it is imported into all the other states, and figures largely in architectural work in all the capitals and large towns, being a great favorite with the stonemason and architect. Victoria has up to the present not yielded a sandstone with properties which have rendered possible its adoption to any extent for building purposes. Tasmania, on the other hand, is more favored, for the Town Hall, law courts and Industrial Museum at Melbourne are in part made from Tasmanian sandstone, as well as the post office at Launceston, the customs house, the town hall and the general post office, etc., at Hobart. Queensland and South Australia have so far not developed any building sandstone. In Western Australia the white, veined and pink varieties are quarried.

Sydney, from its geographical position is, therefore, in the matter of excellent sandstone, the best served of all the capital cities. It is practically built on a sandstone formation, known geologically as the "Hawkesbury Sandstone," called after the river of that name, which in the greater part of its course runs through this formation. This sandstone, after being freshly cut, tones down to a light straw color, which it retains for an indefinite period. It is composed of small particles of water-worn quartz, with a cementing medium of varying constituents, the whole deposit probably originating from disintegrated granite range of mountains in past geological times. Its adaptability for building purposes has largely contributed to the architectural beauty of Sydney, in which the Town Hall, the general post office, the university, the Art Gallery, and the Fisher, Mitchell and Public Libraries, as well as large government, business, and private dwellings, cathedrals and churches, are constructed from this stone. There is an infinite variety in the color of the Australian sandstone. The many quarries produce the following colors: (1) Red, intermixed with water-worn pebbles; (2) a greenish tint; (3) dark-yellowish; (4) colors varying from white to pink; (5) fine bluish tint; (6) a warm sepia-brown appearance; (7) pinkish markings on a yellowish ground; (8) buff-colored.

Australia is particularly rich in granites, which are fairly well distributed throughout the continent, over areas of various extent, in bosses and huge outcrops as well as in veins or dykes. They range in color from dark red to pale pink, and various shades of gray, and even green are recorded. In texture they vary from a fine to a very coarse grain. In gray granites, which are equal in color and hardness to the best Scottish, the varieties are very numerous, and the dark gray of Uralla is undoubtedly one of the finest granites found in any country, being full of life. Color, it must be remembered, is an all-important feature in choosing a stone. For this reason the great advantage of granite over marble is that its color is practically constant, from the quarry to its final disintegration. In the case of marbles also, color plays a very important part, for the market value is often influenced by the color, without regard to strength or durability. Sandstone rock, when freshly quarried, may be pale colored or perfectly white, but after a short time of exposure the color may change to a buff, or the stone may be streaked with irregular patches of ferrous oxide. Fortunately for Australia the smoke, fog, and damp of the northern climes are mostly absent, so that greater liberties can be taken in the matter of climatic exposure. It is also noteworthy that the stones of Australia so far appear to possess great durability.

Gneiss is found in enormous and



The Sydney National Art Gallery, built of Hawkesbury sandstone

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

SERBIA DURING THE OCCUPATION

Serbian Writer Tells of Deplorable Condition of the Country Systematically Devastated and Pillaged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I
BERNE, Switzerland—The situation in Serbia since the occupation of the country by the Central Powers is graphically set forth in a memorandum submitted in November last to Camille Huysmans, as representing the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, by M. Katzlerovitch, a Serbian Socialist deputy, and his friend M. Daschan Papovitch, secretary of the Socialist Party in Serbia. As the Freie Zeitung, which has published the bulk of the document, points out, the former cannot be accused of undue bias, for his attitude at the famous Zimmerwald conference, and an attack he published on the policy of the Entente won him such approval from the Central Powers that the Austro-Hungarian Government granted him a pass enabling him to return to Belgrade via Austria-Hungary.

What he has witnessed in Serbia since appears to have changed his standpoint, for his denunciation of the occupying powers is unreserved.

The whole administration of the occupying powers in Serbia, the document reads, is nothing but a continuous war against the peaceful population. Indeed, it is not an administration by occupying powers, but a perfect punitive expedition on the part of Austria-Hungary, and even more so on the part of Bulgaria.

This term is the most exact and comprehensive definition of the character of the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian rule in Serbia. The enemies of Serbia felt instinctively from the outset that the country would not remain in their hands, and they therefore determined to render Serbia incapable of continued existence. Unfortunately, they have already attained their object in part. It is therefore the task of the civilized world to prevent them from completing their infamous work.

"As was the German troops which overran Serbia in the autumn of 1915, who instituted this terrible policy,"

the document continues. "Not content with the vast booty they acquired, they compelled the Serbian peasantry to

work gratis for months the numberless German legions that passed through the Balkans on their way to Asia Minor.

The economic life of Serbia was already severely undermined even before the occupation, and that to an extent which has not been experienced in any other belligerent state.

How did the bearers of Kultur deal with this situation? To the terrible burden of the war which was already

weighing down the population, they added the cruelty, plundering and corruption of an occupation system, so

that they led the whole of Serbia along the road to economic ruin by their robberies.

What the Germans were unable to "set in order" during their brief occupation of several months, the Austrians and Hungarians have attended to in the course of two years.

The first act of the occupying authorities was to intern in

Austria and Hungary, without any pre-

text and with no military or political necessity, more than 150,000 men from among the civil population.

Serbia was thus robbed of her last reserve of workers, and countless families lost

their last support. Hundreds of thou-

sands of children, women and old people were in this way condemned to perish of hunger.

A terrible lot awaited the interned, and the land was completely bereft of all the man-

power that might have come to its assistance.

That was the first and most

important act of the military authori-

ties in so far as their work concerned the economic and cultural restoration of the occupied territory.

"After the military authorities had laid hands on the last remnant of workers, they proceeded to requisition, and continue to do so without intermission. Everything absolutely essential for production, all matériel without which a future development of productive power is impossible, was requisitioned. The most important factories of Serbia no longer exist; the machinery has been taken to pieces and carried across the frontier. The peasants have been deprived of their last wagons, horses and oxen. There are cases in which small farmers have had to deliver 15 oxen to the Austro-Hungarian authorities in the course of 18 months. They were compelled to deliver them whether they had them or not. In the latter case they had to buy them at the highest prices, or to acquire them by smuggling, risking their life by crossing the Morava into Bulgarian territory in the process.

"The ax also constitutes a very important instrument of Austro-Hungarian Kultur propaganda. What is being done today in Serbia to the forests, those most important sources of livelihood in a land such as ours, constitutes not only ruthless exploitation, but complete destruction. A single example: the forest of Rogot, the property of the State, was one of the most beautiful, oldest and thickest forests in the heart of Serbia. Its value ran into many millions. Today this forest no longer exists. It has been exterminated to the last tree, and in its place is an empty, dreary waste.

And while the forests are being felled on the one hand, a systematic and uninterrupted expropriation of all that the population possesses has been organized on the other. It is done in the name of "requisitioning." Almost all the products of the land, even the most necessary metal household utensils, and so on, have been requisitioned on the pretext that they serve military needs. Minimum prices are paid for such things, and the system is really only a veiled form of expropriation. The entire harvest was requisitioned, too.

"As for the depreciation of the Serbian exchange, it constitutes nothing less than an act of plunder carried out with a revolver in the hand. Scarcey was Serbia conquered, than there appeared an order to the effect that the Serbian franc (dinar) was worth only half an Austrian krone, and prescribing severe penalties for noncompliance with this standard.

"As the population possessed no other money, it was compelled to use Serbian coins, which thus fell into the hands of the Austrians, Germans, and Bulgarians at mock prices.

"In short, the economic losses which Serbia has sustained in the course of the war and, above all, during the calamitous occupation, are so great that the restoration of the country cannot be contemplated in any other form than that of formal, actual, collective financial assistance, which must be organized on the most generous lines, and in the same measure as the restoration of the political independence of Serbia."

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BRITISH SUPPORT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following is a letter which was sent by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, to members of the House of Lords with reference to the women's suffrage clause of the Representation of the People's Bill. The main purpose of the letter was to secure the rejection of the proposal that the question of woman suffrage should be submitted to a referendum, a proposal which the House of Lords did subsequently reject. The letter follows:

"We, on behalf of the 561 Affiliated Societies of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and with the support of the other societies forming the constitutional movement for the enfranchisement of women, desire to call your Lordships' attention to the overwhelming volume of the support for the political liberty of women.

Support From Men—Resolutions in favor of women's suffrage have been repeatedly passed by:

The National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

The National Liberal Federation.

The National Labor Party (representing 2,250,000 voters).

The Trades Union Congress (representing 3,082,352 voters).

One hundred and thirty-one trades councils (representing 370,394 voters).

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers (representing 270,000 voters).

The Miners' Federation (representing 800,000 voters).

The National Union of Dock Laborers (representing 47,000 voters) and 134 other trade unions and their branches (representing over 87,000 voters).

The town councils of Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow and 157 other city, town, borough and urban district councils (representing 100,000 voters).

At the general election of January, 1910, a petition of 280,000 patriotic voters was presented to Parliament.

In May, 1911, the second reading of a Women's Suffrage Bill was carried by 167 votes; and in June, 1917, women's suffrage was carried in the House of Commons by 353 votes.

"Support from Women—Resolutions in favor of women's suffrage have been repeatedly passed by:

The National Union of Women Workers (representing over 2,500,000 women).

The Women's Liberal Federation (representing 106,997 women).

The National British Women's Temperance Association (representing over 145,044 women).

The National Cooperative Guild (representing 27,000 women).

The National Federation of Women Workers (about 50,000 women).

The Railway Women's Guild.

The Association of Head and Assistant Mistresses, and 10 other nationally organized societies of women.

"In 1908 a petition was sent up from 538 out of a total of 553 women doctors then qualified, and in May, 1917, 3709 women, replacing men or doing munition work in Sheffield and Rothwell alone, petitioned Parliament.

"It is evident, by the statements of such public men as Lord Milner, Lord Crewe, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Asquith, Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Garvin, by the evidence of the great bulk of London and provincial press, as well as by the obvious trend of popular sentiment, that the support for women's suffrage has enormously increased since August, 1914. In view of this fact, and of the evidence that this reform has already received the support of the organized men and women of this country, we venture to submit that the labor, expense and delay of any further reference to the country is wholly unnecessary. Of its result we should have no fear, and the recent referendum in the State of New York, which resulted in a majority for women's suffrage of 95,000, confirms our opinion.

"We beg your Lordships, therefore, to pass the clause as it stands, and, by admitting women to the political responsibilities that are their right, to make it possible for the men and women of this Empire to work out together the future of their race."

The letter is signed by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, president of the N. U. W. S., and other members of the executive committee.

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MONEY OFFERED TO STOP LIQUOR WAR

Rock Island Ministerial Alliance Declines Tender of \$6000 Charity Fund for Recall of Anti-Saloon Election Petition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Branding as an "unpatriotic act" and referring to it as a bribe, the ministerial alliance of this city has rejected the offer of a contribution of \$6000 to be made to any charitable organization by the Manufacturers and Jobbers Association of Rock Island County upon condition of withdrawal of the petition to submit the liquor question to a vote in April. The offer was made a few days ago through the newspapers.

In answer, the ministerial alliance submitted a counter-proposition that it would contribute an equal amount to any charity or war work if the saloon men would agree to close their saloons and breweries in this county until the end of the war. The saloon interests have ignored the offer.

An open letter, the ministerial alliance challenges the "patriotic claims" of the organization "which by offering a bribe of \$6000 seeks to perpetuate a condition which a personal representative of the Secretary of War has declared to cause the loss of two to two and a half days' time each week out of the working time of employees and laborers at Rock Island Arsenal. Against this apparently generous offer of a flat \$6000 'patriotic' contribution, looms the weekly loss of between \$75,000 and \$100,000."

Again the ministerial alliance proclaimed, "believing that 100 per cent efficiency in war work at Rock Island Arsenal can be obtained only by the abolishing of the saloon and its attendant evils, we respectfully decline to continue sacrificing our sons and daughters to the rapacity of this modern Moloch for the paltry bribe of \$6000, so slurringly dangled before the eyes of the public. No doubt many forms of illicit money-making schemes would be glad to prosecute their businesses in this community by a 'patriotic' donation of a part of their blood-money, but their proposition would be indignantly rejected, as we now reject the exactly similar offer of the liquor dealers organization."

Several weeks before this offer was made to the Rock Island anti-saloon forces, the same association had launched a petition in Moline, now anti-saloon territory, to submit the proposition of reestablishment of the saloon to a vote at the April election.

WOMEN RUN FOR CITY OFFICES Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Two women will enter the race for election to city offices in Lookout Mountain City. The charter amendment gives women the right of suffrage in municipal elections.



NEARLY BILLION FOR RAILWAYS PLANNED

First Section of Bill for Federal Operation Proposes That Approximately \$960,000,000 a Year Be Guaranteed to Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the majority report of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which summarizes the findings of the committee and its attitude toward the carriers, it is proposed and provided in section 1 of the bill for federal operation that approximately \$960,000,000 a year be guaranteed to the railroads by the Government. This is the estimate of the committee of a fair return on the three-year basis recommended by the President, taking into consideration also the compensation due to the railroads for the capital invested in transportation facilities during the last six months of 1917.

The aim of the committee in deciding on the question of compensation was to approach as nearly as possible to the amount that the courts would be likely to award if the carriers resorted to litigation. In time of war and in the interest of good feeling on the part of all concerned, it was deemed desirable to avoid litigation as far as possible. The bill, of course, does not preclude litigation in case any carrier should be dissatisfied with the compensation offered under this provision and even goes so far as to guarantee him 90 per cent of the compensation while litigation is pending.

The attitude of the committee is summarized in the following paragraph of the report:

"There has, of course, been much discussion as to the fairness and justice of the proposed amount of the standard returns. It should not be overlooked that the gist of the question is, What would these companies be likely to receive from the courts as just compensation? The amount of just compensation is not a legislative question, it is a judicial question. It follows, in the opinion of your committee, that much of the evidence and discussion concerning the so-called surplus is irrelevant."

"It is plainly in the public interest—and indeed a war need—that the President be authorized to offer to settle with the owners of the properties on a basis approximately equivalent to that which sound thinking men would advise the owners they would be likely to receive by court decision. The rights of such owners must be tested by present conditions, and not by some theory of capitalization never made operative under federal or state law, or generally followed by the courts."

"The stabilizing-confidence-producing effect of such a guarantee will, the committee believes, be of great assistance in war financing." The report adds:

"One of the most important sections of the bill based on this report is that which provides for an initial appropriation of \$5,000,000, to be used as a revolving fund, to pay for the expenses of federal control, to provide for new rolling stock and terminals and to supply any deficit in just compensation accruing to any carrier. The ultimate disposition of such rolling stock is to await post-war legislation."

"On the question of rates the President, under advice of the Interstate Commission, is empowered to make such revisions as may from time to time deem necessary."

Warm Weather Awaited

Mr. McAdoo Declares Traffic Problems Can Then Be Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The untangling of the railroad congestion problem, as soon as warm weather starts in, is promised by government railroad officials. Assistants to the Director-General declare that plans are already laid for solving the traffic problem, and that they will be put into effect as soon as warmer weather permits.

Every possible step is being taken to relieve the situation at present, it is said, but no doubt is expressed as to the efficacy of the plans for clearing up the entire situation, which will be put into effect soon.

On Wednesday Mr. McAdoo appointed a commission to investigate the traffic problem and to study plans for shifting traffic from the more congested gateways to the less congested gateways.

The activities of the new commission, it is said, will in no way interfere with the activities or the duties of the three regional chiefs.

Further Testimony Expected

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the continuation of the hearings before the Railroad Wage Commission on Friday, S. A. Heberling, representing the switchmen, Thomas McNeil, chief of the car inspectors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, F. R. Weller, president of the American Association of Engineers, and C. A. Darling, representing the Western Train Inspectors Association, will lay before the commission further testimony in corroboration of that offered Tuesday by W. G. Lee, chief of the trainmen, and A. B. Garrison, representing the conductors, to the effect that the managements of the various railway systems were responsible for the inefficient operation of the railroads, resulting in traffic congestion "with its grave attending evils, in order to discredit the eight-hour law and to make government control fail."

Witnesses appearing on Friday will also present the claims of the railroad employees for wage increases.

PROHIBITION LABOR MAN DENIED HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—The liquor element, which represents the minority in the labor organizations of the State, at a meeting of the Worcester Central Labor Union, Wednesday night, so dominated the assembly as to have the union officially refuse to allow Ignatius McNulty of Boston to speak in Labor Temple in behalf of prohibition. The hostility of the labor organizations has been expressed mostly by employees of the liquor interests, and the formation of a labor party, which would favor prohibition and woman suffrage by Mr. McNulty, has been opposed by organized labor throughout the State.

At this meeting, resolutions were passed condemning Mr. McNulty for "representing himself as a spokesman of the labor movement on the question of prohibition," although Mr. McNulty has advocated prohibition independently and as representing nothing but the new labor party which he is attempting to organize.

On being refused admittance to the regular meeting, Mr. McNulty spoke in the offices below the assembly hall and explained his reasons for asking the formation of a new labor party to be in harmony with the advancing thought of the nation.

SERVICE-AT-COST PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Speakers at Continued Railway Hearing Say Proposal Will Mean Increased Issues Without Improved Service

Street railway service at cost and guaranteed dividends were declared to mean inevitable fare increases for Massachusetts, without improved passenger service, by speakers who advocated public ownership of the trolleys at a continued hearing today before the Street Railway Committee of the Legislature.

Former Senator Robert M. Washburn sharply criticized the present management of the Massachusetts street-car systems and insisted that not until they run their affairs economically and win back the confidence of the public, will any actual solution of the trolley tangle be a remote possibility. Mr. Washburn did not think it the proper time to spend \$250,000,000 of state revenue for purchase of the railroads, and recommended a middling course to give the State an opportunity to experiment with public operation without the dangers of ownership at the outset.

The points in Mr. Washburn's proposed middle-course solution follow:

1. That the State shall manage and operate its electric systems.

2. That the State shall guarantee the holders proper return upon their securities.

3. That either party may terminate the contract at any time.

4. That, upon termination, the properties shall be returned in their present condition.

Under his plan, Mr. Washburn felt that the large number of corporation lawyers whom he said are now on the payroll of the railroads would have to ply their trade elsewhere, even as members of the legal staffs of the big railroad systems of the United States have had to do under the system of federal operation just put into effect by Director-General McAdoo.

On the question of rates the President, under advice of the Interstate Commission, is empowered to make such revisions as may from time to time deem necessary.

Representative Nason of Haverhill, favoring "ultimate" public ownership, condemned the service-at-cost plan recommended by the majority members of the recess commission on street railways. He characterized it as a "sugar-coated pellet" which takes care of the companies. But he asked, "What about the public?"

"Before enacting legislation to bolster up the stock of these companies, let them try efficient methods of management for awhile, let them provide the service the people need, and the people will gladly pay for it. Then if the roads go into bankruptcy, we will have a chance to squeeze a little water out of their stock before the State has to take them over."

The 6-cent fare on the Bay State Street Railway he termed a "complete failure," resulting in deteriorated service and reduced efficiency. On one Bay State line running out of Haverhill, he said, the 6-cent carfare, a 20 per cent increase over the nickel fare, was followed by a service reduction of 20 cars per day, or 50 per cent of the service.

"Don't adopt the Cleveland service-at-cost plan as your solution of the railway problem," he admonished the committee. "Don't adopt 6 per cent guaranteed dividends. This plan cannot be worked out at all satisfactorily under the present management of the trolley lines."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP INQUIRY NOT FAVORED

The Joint Legislative Committee on Administration and Commissions this afternoon reported in the Massachusetts Senate reference to the next General Court on the petition of Senator John E. Beck for an investigation by a special commission of the expediency of public ownership and operation of the Bay State Street Railway and Boston Elevated.

M. LAUZANNE TO SPEAK
M. Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, one of the influential Paris newspapers, will be the guest of the Boston City Club tonight. He is in America as the emissary of the French National Committee. "Fighting France" will be his topic at the club's dinner.

FOOD SAVING IN ARMY IS ASKED

United States War Secretary in a Cable Message to General Pershing, Urges Conservation and Elimination of Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conservation of foodstuffs by the American forces in France was urged on Wednesday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a cable message to General Pershing. Steps have already been taken by Secretary Baker to eliminate food wasteage and have the army on American shores practice food economy. His cable to General Pershing follows:

"The importance of the conservation of food and the desirability of avoiding waste amongst our military forces, and the ever-increasing difficulty of supplying food products to our allies, as well as to our military forces and civilian population, suggests the advisability of propagating amongst your forces in the matter of the necessity of food conservation. Action looking to similar results has been taken in division camps, canteens and war prison camps in the United States. The idea suggests itself of issuing instructions to your command, looking not only to the avoidance of waste in messes, but also to a possible regulation of the sale of foodstuffs in post exchanges, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, etc., also the advisability of attempting to regulate the purchase, by American soldiers, of foodstuffs from the French people. Complaints have been made that the French people, in selling food products to American soldiers, are charging exorbitant prices, and thereby increasing the cost of living for the French people. This causes the unnecessary consumption by American soldiers of considerable quantities of food. This, it is believed, adds unnecessarily to the burden of the French food problem. Your recommendations in this matter are requested."

INFORMATION ON PRICES OF FOODS

Massachusetts Food Administration Issues List Announcing What Consumer Should Pay

Prices the consumer should pay for groceries are contained in the new lists to be issued every day by the Massachusetts Food Administration. This reliable and unprejudiced information on the supply and the wholesale prices gives the housewife an approximate standard of fair prices, and when charged more, affords a reasonable excuse for trading elsewhere. This is along the line started by the United States Bureau of Markets last summer in its produce price list and it is expected that eventually these two will be combined under the bureau as a government project.

In explaining the list, the Food Administration says:

"The first set of figures represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers.

"The second set of figures are based upon them, and are prices which the retail dealers are justified in charging consumers."

"The variation between the low and the high retail prices, unless otherwise specified, is due not to difference in quality, but to difference in location, delivery service, and credit, as compared with cash purchases." The list follows:

Sugar—Granulated, bulk, retailer pays 7.70c per lb., consumer should pay 9@9½c per lb.; granulated, package, 8.10c per lb., 9@10c per lb.

Flour—White, retailer pays \$1.45@1.50 per ½ bbl.; whole wheat, \$1.07@1.15 per ½ bbl., 7½@8½c per lb.; rye, \$5.75@6.10 per 90 lbs., 7½@8½c per lb.

Cornmeal—Yellow, retailer pays \$5.50@6 per 100 lbs., consumer should pay 7@8c per lb.

Hominy—In bulk, retailer pays \$5.50@6.10 per 100 lbs., consumer should pay 7½@8½c per lb.

Rolled oats—in bulk, retailer pays \$5.10@5.50 per 90 lbs., consumer pays 7@8c per lb.

Rice—Fancy head, bulk, retailer pays \$9.50@10 per 100 lbs.; consumer pays 12@13c per lb. Blue Rose, bulk, \$9@9.25 per 100 lbs., 11@12c per lb.

Prunes—40-50, retailer pays 13½@14½c per lb., consumer pays 16@17c per lb., 50-60, 12@13c per lb., 15@17c per lb., 60-70, 10½@12c per lb., 13@15c per lb.

Pea Beans—California, retailer pays 14½@15c per lb., consumer pays 18@19c per lb.

Potatoes—United States grade No. 1, retailer pays \$2.85@3.10 per 100 lbs., consumer pays 3½@4c per lb.

Mazola—Retailer pays \$7.15 per 2 doz. case consumer 23@35c per pint.

Butter—Storage, according to grade, retailer pays 49@50c per lb. in tubs, consumer pays 50@55c per lb.

Cheese—Full cream twin, retailer pays 26@28c per lb., consumer pays 32@35c per lb.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, yesterday afternoon, George Andrews Moriarty Jr., of Newport, spoke on "The English Life and Family Connections of Roger Williams, the Founder of Rhode Island." James Phinney Baxter, president of the society, was absent, but his annual address was read by Vice-President John Carroll Chase, who presided. Several bequests to the society were an-

nounced by the finance committee, and the librarian reported acquisitions of 806 volumes and more than 400 pamphlets to the library, which now contains more than 41,000 volumes, and as many more pamphlets.

The following officers were elected: president, James Phinney Baxter, Portland; vice-presidents, John Carroll Chase of Brooklyn, Alfred Johnson of Belfast, Me., Albert Henry Lamson of Elkins, N. H., William Wallace Stickney of Ludlow, Vt., William Payne Sheppard of Newport, and George Seymour Godard of Hartford; recording secretary, Henry Edwards Scott, Medford; corresponding secretary, George Andrews Moriarty Jr., Newport; treasurer, George Gobell, Topsfield; librarian, William Prescott Greenlaw, Winthrop; councillors, Louis Atwood Cook of Weymouth, Arthur Holbrook Wellman of Topsfield, and Mrs. Belle Augusta Seavey Floyd of Winthrop.

PARK GOLF LINKS MAY BE RESTORED

Mayor Peters, today, took under consideration the plan of restoring the 52 acres of golf links at Franklin Park, which were plowed up by the city's food committee last year for emergency war gardens. The Mayor said that he considered the destruction of the links an unfortunate undertaking. It is estimated that it would cost \$300 an acre to restore the links. The Mayor's office hours will be from 9 to 10:30, correspondence; 10:30 to 12, public; 12, press; 12 to 1 and 2 to 3:30, by the department heads.

CANDY STORAGE BILL HAS HEARING

Measure Before Legislative Committee Would Require Dates Placed on Packages

Candy makers opposed a bill to require the marking of candy and confectionery placed in cold storage at a public hearing given by the legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today. Although sponsors of the measure failed to put in an appearance, it is understood that the law is sought as protection to the public and to prevent cold storage candy being sold over the counter as fresh candy.

The claim has been made that candy makers and confectioners have begun to utilize cold storage warehouses to control the trade, much as it is claimed the Boston fish handiers and other "big business" make use of refrigerator plants.

The chief petitioner for the bill is Benjamin H. Hunt Jr. of 126 Homes Avenue, Dorchester, but he did not appear today. His bill would require that all candy and confectionery be marked with the date when put in cold storage; also that it be marked with the date when taken from storage. A clause in the bill reads:

"All such candy and confectionery which has been at any time in cold storage, shall be plainly marked 'cold storage candy' or 'cold storage confectionery,' either upon itself, its wrapper, or the box in which it is offered for sale."

The bill contemplates a fine of \$100 or six months imprisonment for violations.

A bill of Senator McLaughlin's to limit the total period of cold storage for food commodities to six months is yet to be given a public hearing by the Committee on Public Health.

DRY REFERENDUM PROJECT IS OPPOSED

A resolution opposing a referendum on the national prohibition amendment was adopted at a meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches Wednesday. The resolution states that as long as Congress has referred the question to the State Legislatures for action, and thus makes it a constitutional duty of the Legislature to decide on the merits of the amendment, the federation is for ratification by the General Court and opposed to a popular referendum. One reason given for opposing the referendum is that it would delay action.

SENATOR LODGE AND THE FUEL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is to address the Senate on Thursday, presumably on the result of the fuel investigation by the Senate Committee on Commerce. Senator Lodge took an active part in the investigation, and has devoted a great deal of time to conditions in the New England states. Senator Reed of Missouri, chairman of the committee, has compiled his report for the use of the Senate, and it is believed that in this report the Fuel Administration is held largely responsible for the situation in the country as regards coal.

SUSPECT HELD IN \$5000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herman Lubarsky, also known as "Harold Barr," who was arrested last week charged with the theft of government blue prints from the factory of Charles Cory & Sons, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday morning. The stolen blue prints which have to do with the manufacture of devices for use in combating submarine activities, were recovered recently, having been found at 34 Powell Street, Brooklyn, where Lubarsky had rooms. Lubarsky was held at \$5000 bail awaiting the action of the federal grand jury of the southern district of New York.

EDUCATION MOTION IN QUEBEC HOUSE

Mr. Bouchard's Proposal to Introduce Compulsory Education Leads to Nothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The debate upon compulsory education, which was brought on in the Quebec House by Mr. Bouchard's motion for the production of certain papers, was concluded on Tuesday, and led to nothing. Motions of this kind are intended mainly to try out the feeling of the House, and the member for St. Hyacinthe received little encouragement from the overwhelming majority which is composed of French Roman Catholics.

Dealing first with Mr. Bouchard's suggestion that a school attendance law should be enacted, he said it was not yet time to impose a compulsory education act in this Province, the only one lacking such a law at present, although it led all the provinces, British Columbia excepted, in the matter of average school attendance.</p

STATE OWNERSHIP IN QUEENSLAND

Select Committee of Council
Severely Criticizes Govern-
ment Enterprises and the
Way They Were Inaugurated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

BRIISBANE, Q.—Although the Queensland Government, unable to dispose of the Legislative Council or Upper House by a referendum vote, recently made many new appointments to the council, it has not been able to overcome the hostility of the majority in that house. The report on state enterprises by a select committee of the council, which has been presented to the council, will doubtless be considered another hostile move, especially as the committee has proved a severe critic of the Labor Ministry.

An interesting phase of the duel between council and ministry is disclosed in the report—the practical boycotting of the select committee by ministers and officials. "The Government did not in any way facilitate the work of the committee. Indeed, it would not be saying too much," says the report, "to state that the Government appeared to be hostile to it. . . . Neither in procuring witnesses, nor in any other way did the Government give the committee the slightest help."

Dealing with the cattle and sheep stations (ranches) purchased by the Government, the select committee says: "The time devoted to the inspection of the stations and stock prior to purchasing was in most cases insufficient, and, taking these purchases on the whole, the committee is strongly of opinion that no prudent company, firm, or individual with experience with station properties would have made these purchases with the limited information at the disposal of the Government. Stock was sold from several of the stations, but only a small number (about 800) was for Imperial purposes, and the great bulk of these cattle was sold to residents of New South Wales, who, as far as the committee could ascertain, removed the cattle to that State."

There is evidence that, taking into consideration the drought and other factors, the running of stations is more or less a risky enterprise, and quite apart from the legal objection, it was not wise for the Government to undertake this class of business. Cattle have increased in value since the Government purchased the stations, and probably the properties are, at the present time, worth the amount paid for them, or a little more, but it is not likely that the price of cattle will continue at quite the same figure after the war, and it is too soon to present to state whether ultimately the ventures will result in profit or loss."

The select committee's report declared that the state sawmills had been run at a loss and that there did not seem any likelihood of the Government being able to run the mills at a profit. "Neither from the Government's view nor the point of view of the purchaser of the timber, can it be said that the purchase of the mills has been beneficial to the Government or to the public."

Although £1,000 had been expended on the state joinery works, that is, on the building, no machinery had yet been installed. "The evidence shows that the whole plan was misconceived, and that there is little or no prospect of successfully running these works."

The state hotel at Babinda, established, according to evidence, in a prohibited area after the Government had closed and compensated two hotels in the area, was said to be run without a license and without paying rates or taxes. The report said that while the hotel had not been long enough in operation to enable a balance sheet to be drawn up, it was apparently being conducted at a profit.

On the question of state butchers' shops, the report stated: "These shops show a profit of about £350,000 for the financial year ended June 1917; but included in this is the sum of £19,000 received from the Commonwealth Government, an amount in dispute regarding meat purchased by the Federal Government, apparently for the troops. It does not appear that the Government gave any value for this £19,000, and, in any case, it cannot be said to be a legitimate profit made by the state butchers' shops. The transaction does not show much solicitude for the Federal Government, or the Imperial Government, in their purchase of meat for the troops. The evidence disclosed that the Government, in consequence of their contract with the Imperial Government for the supply of meat to the Imperial troops, supplied meat to the state butchers' shops at a price nearly 30 per cent lower than the Imperial Government was paying."

The committee is pleased to be able to report that in the matter of establishing the state produce agency and steel and iron works, the Government has taken the proper course—namely, obtaining the authority of Parliament for these purposes; and the committee is strongly of opinion that a similar course should have been adopted with regard to the other state enterprises."

AN EXAMPLE OF THE "MASS OF MANEUVER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a time when the defection of Russia from the allied cause has the effect of freeing large numbers of men for German use against the remaining allies, and when the German military "experts" begin to talk of the value of "strategic reserves," it is as well to recall for the benefit of the timorous, one great example of the use of the "mass of maneuver," says Lieut. Victor MacClure.

Germany set out on this war with a great superiority over the western allies in men and guns, but it availed her only enough to invade Belgium and a portion of Northern France. The initial surprise, gained by the violation of Belgium's neutrality, carried the Germans on a sweeping movement which pivoted, for practical purposes, on Verdun. The "strategic reserve" was used up ever and anon in extending the line on the west, in a vain endeavor to turn the left flank of the French and English—a sweeping movement curling in at the extreme flank. It failed at the very gate of Paris, and the Germans were thrown back by the Battle of the Marne. All hope of the completion of the German idea perished with the solidifying of the front into trench warfare.

The battle of the Marne was made possible for the Allies by one thing—the retention by the French of a "mass of maneuver" and perhaps by another—the French defense and victory of Grand Couronné.

During the first fortnight of the war, the French advanced well into Alsace, driving the Germans before them, and when the advance stopped, the French were holding a line which crossed the frontier just below Château-Salins. From a point northwest of Lunéville the line ran below Château-Salins, through Saarburg Junction along the German side of the Vosges, through Mülhausen, southward. The Germans had been retiring, although the French were unaware of the fact, on no less than four army corps based on Metz, for the German forces in that district were now completely mobilized. This force struck heavily against the left of the French eastern frontier line, struck so strongly that the French, within two days of the blow, lost most of the ground they had taken in Alsace and were back defending Nancy. That was on Aug. 30, 1914.

The Germans were staking everything on a great encircling movement. Pivoting on Verdun the two arms were to curl in and engulf the allied troops. The left arm, the cast-iron end of the line, was to swing round through the Vosges by Nancy, while the right arm swept through Belgium. The success of the German artillery against the heavily concreted forts of Liège and Namur, led the Germans to believe that it would have the same success against Toul and Epinal and Verdun. But the French had learned, with characteristic rapidity, the uselessness of permanent fortifications. They took from the permanent settings in the fortifications the bulk of the heavy artillery, and set the guns all about the undulations of the plain of the Woëvre in concealed positions.

Between Toul and Epinal there is a break in the line of France's eastern fortifications, but to the east of that break there is an overlapping ridge or spur, called in the French military textbooks, the "Grand Couronné." The French line, after being pushed back by the German Metz force, ran along the eastern slopes of this ridge and near the summit of it. The French determined to contest that line to the last ounce of energy—but determined to contest it with an absolute minimum of strength.

It was here that the German failed to understand the French. He believed that the French would pack the line at this part with as many men as they could afford, and that they would keep in reserve behind the line the "mass of maneuver"—if indeed it were not absorbed in the defense. The Germans had enough men to attack that ridge in full force, and they reckoned to have enough men also to carry out the great turning movement on the west. The French read the bluff, however, and by dint of unparalleled heroism and devotion, held Grand Couronné so well, with so few troops, that the Germans were hoodwinked.

The French "mass maneuver" was sent westward to help the forces retreating by the Sambre. Its arrival on the western flank caused von Kluck to weaken part of his line, lest he were outflanked, and Manoury took the opportunity to drive in the weakened point. This led to the Battle of the Marne and the failure of the German scheme against Paris.

In the days when the French carried out this brilliant exploit, the advantage was all on the side of the German; he had masses of men, networks of railways, accumulations of munitions, guns, far beyond those at the disposal of the Allies. The new Army of Britain was as yet in embryo, the great munition industry of today was not conceived. Yet the German failed.

Today, behind the allied lines, the land is crossed and crossed again by railways running into hundreds of miles, by good roads for motor transport, by light railways for handling nearer supplies of shells and stores, and all those did not exist in the days of Grand Couronné.

The leaders of the Allies are more alert today than they were at the beginning of the war. Experience, sharp and bitter, has quickened them, practice has made them perfect. The man that could hoodwink the German while the hand held a trumpery suit is still at the service of the Allies, but the hand is better than that the German holds.

It is useless for the German to talk loosely of "strategic reserves." No one will deny him an accession of strength that the Allies did not expect, but the allied forces and their backing have become too great for them to be frightened by large talk. There is one great example of the use of "strategic reserves" in this war; the French gave that example to history, and that at a time when the advantage was all on the other side. It is possible that history will repeat itself, and that the German will again have a lesson in the use of the "mass of maneuver."

MAYOR AGAINST SHERIFF'S HOUSE

Boston's New Chief Executive
Lets It Be Known That He
Is Not Favorable to Issue of
Bonds for Proposed Building

Mayor Peters is not favorable to the sheriff's house loan order. Discovery that Mayor Curley signed a contract with Desmond & Lord, architects, on Feb. 2 for this firm to draw up plans and specifications for a \$17,500 house for the sheriff of Suffolk County and \$132,500 for a hospital for the Charles Street jail, caused the new Mayor to turn his attention to the loan of \$150,000 which was pressed through the council in its final meetings of the year and then signed by Mayor Curley.

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CREDIT MEN TALK ON OVERSEA TRADE

Industrial Harmony Urged as
Essential to Steady Production
for the World's Markets

Intelligent preparation for continued success in the establishment of oversea trade by United States business organizations requires domestic harmony between the employer and the employed as only through dependable steady production can the world markets be reached, said W. S. Kies of New York, at the New England convention on foreign credits at the Boston City Club, Wednesday night.

While the speakers told the 300 bankers, manufacturers and credit men that the present opportunity of American trade to extend itself throughout the world should be looked on as a "national necessity and a patriotic duty," it was emphasized, also, that only through a broadening of United States business practices could even the majority of this trade be retained with the coming of normal conditions.

"There must be reciprocity in trade—buying as well as selling," said Mr. Kies. "Don't expect too much of the American foreign banks. We must be prepared for extending credit to Europe, and the manufacturer who makes anything which will be needed for the reconstruction of Europe must be prepared for it."

"We have a national duty to develop and build up our foreign trade. War saving is related to the entire industrial outlook. The laboring man and the upper class and middle class man must teach this nation economy. There must be something laid by for the reconstruction period, and you cannot do anything more patriotic than to prepare and lay the foundations for a solid foreign trade."

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Converse professor of law at Harvard and one of the framers of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, told of the increasing importance of the American banks in financing foreign exchange. He said: "The changes due to the Federal Reserve Act are not sufficient to bring American banks into the field as important factors in financing the trade of this or foreign countries. They simply remove an obstacle."

"The advantage will come in more complete credit information that may be secured through American banks, and the closer touch our bankers will possess with foreign business so as to enable them to extend more liberal discounting facilities than was possible when the financing was done in London."

USE OF FIREWOOD TAUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. R. Mattoon of the United States Forestry Service, is making a tour of Kentucky, West Virginia and Louisiana, addressing meetings of farmers and others on the necessity for the increased use of firewood in order to conserve coal. He is also teaching woodland owners the proper methods to cut firewood from forests with the least possible damage to the timber lands. In many instances it can be shown that cutting out firewood will be of value in improving the condition of timber lands.

COTTON MILL CLOSING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Cotton mills using hydro-electric power closed for three days beginning Jan. 21, due to indecision on the part of manufacturers as to whether they were affected by the Fuel Administration's order. Employees were given half pay during the closed season.

STRICTER LAWS URGED
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Passage of laws to punish utterance of seditious or disloyal remarks is demanded in resolutions adopted by the Oneida County Council of Defense, and submitted to the executive council of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense, says The Milwaukee Journal.

LETTERS

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Upper Silesia, developments are tending to the formation of two groups alone. In the banking world the "great number" is a motive for fusion. In that department numbers have to be relied on for the making of profit, since the margin of profit in separate transactions remains small even in the case of the banking cartels as now established. In the brewing industry, the fusion movement has set in with almost elemental force. In all parts of the country combinations have been effected; even the greatest brewery on the continent, the Schultheiss Brewery, has extended its borders, and its rival, the Patzenhofer Brewery, has followed suit. . . .

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CANADA DEALING WITH FUEL POSITION

Fuel Controller's Shutting-Down Order Approved by Retail Merchants Association—Schools Closing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government's coal order-in-council creating three heatless days in Ontario and Quebec, namely next Saturday, Sunday and Monday, has with slight amendment been endorsed by the Retail Merchants Association. The chief alteration in the terms of the order is an amendment preventing discrimination against coal burning plants, for by the change wood is also placed under the ban.

At the conclusion of a conference between a committee of the Retail Merchants' Association and the Deputy Fuel Controller, for Mr. C. A. McGrath, the Fuel Controller, is absent from the city in the United States, the principal points brought out were as follows:

"1. The order was made after a consideration of the alarming decrease in the importation of coal to Canada.

"2. In selecting the days he did the Fuel Controller considered the interests of the mass of wage earners before any other interests, because Saturday being generally a half holiday, they will only lose a day and a half's pay instead of the two days they would lose if the order included Tuesday instead of Saturday.

"3. The order is amended to include all plants and establishments burning wood, thus avoiding discrimination against plants and establishments burning coal.

"4. If any further orders are made, the interests of all will be consulted to select days that will cause the least confusion and disruption of trade."

At the conclusion of the conference, the Retail Merchants Association passed the following resolution unanimously:

"That the Retail Merchants Association, in view of the present shortage of coal, unanimously endorses the movement of the Fuel Controller to conserve fuel, and recommends that all retail merchants throughout the country heartily cooperate by observing the order, which after a conference with the Deputy Fuel Controller, is interpreted to mean that all retail stores should be closed."

No coal is arriving in Ottawa and the situation is causing some uneasiness. All the railroads running into Ottawa report that no coal has come in over their lines for the past 36 hours, some having received none since last Monday. Business with the local coal dealers is practically suspended, few of them even taking the trouble to answer their never-ceasing telephone calls as they only have one and the same story to tell their would-be customers. An effort is being made to amalgamate some of the services of the Anglican churches.

In view of the coal crisis, the Separate School Board has been compelled to close down all the schools with the exception of two, one of these being the residence of the Christian Brothers, the other being the offices of the School Board. The closing down will be commenced tomorrow and will affect some 9000 children.

In the meanwhile, looking to the future, the reconstruction and development committee of the Cabinet is discussing with experts the possibility of being able to develop the manufacture of peat and also the manufacture of the lignite coals of Western Canada into briquettes suitable for domestic use.

The committee also recommended that the Fuel Controller should encourage the greater production and use of wood fuel as a means of relieving the present fuel shortage for the season 1918-19.

Generally speaking the closing order has been received here with somewhat mixed feelings. There are those who do not consider that it goes far enough; others here with somewhat mixed feelings. There are those who do not consider that it goes far enough; others that the fuel situation in Canada does not call for such drastic orders as have been issued by Mr. C. A. McGrath, Canadian Fuel Controller. There are a number of people who believe that all the Government buildings should have been closed up, and that construction operations on the new Parliament buildings should be called off for the next two months. It is said that many hundreds of tons of coal are being used unnecessarily in carrying on the work, which could be just as well postponed until warmer days. Another proposal was that the schools should have been shut down for the months of February and March, and that the period of enforced holidays could have been made up by curtailing the lengthy summer vacation. One objection to the closing down of businesses was voiced by a citizen, who said that a New York business man had told him that he had saved 500 pounds of coal on an American fuelless Monday, and that it had cost him 1000 pounds of coal to get back his building to normal the following day.

For the purpose of selling food only, stores may retain necessary heat until noon on Feb. 9 and 11. As before stated, the regulations do not apply to restaurants, hotels or places where meals are regularly served.

Mr. McGrath, the Fuel Controller, is at present visiting New York and Washington, and he is acting absolutely in cooperation with the American authorities in the joint endeavors of both countries to meet the present situation. If these regulations are not found sufficient, it is hinted that even more drastic ones may be introduced.

It should be pointed out that the

present regulations do not apply to Western Canada nor to the Maritime Provinces. They apply to all of Ontario and Quebec.

The complete regulations are as follows:

(1) These regulations shall apply to all of that portion of the Dominion of Canada lying east of and including Ft. William, and lying west of Rivière du Loup in the Province of Quebec.

(2) These regulations shall not affect railways, public utilities, telephone and telegraphic plants, and premises, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, military and naval barracks or posts, consular and other officials of foreign governments, mines and plants directly engaged in the manufacture of war supplies which may have received special permit from the Fuel Controller.

(3) On the following days, namely, Feb. 9, 10 and 11, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall, except to such an extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing, burn soft coal or use power derived from coal for any purposes, with the following exceptions:

(a) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the product in process of manufacture.

(b) Plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods necessary for immediate consumption.

(c) Plants devoted to the printing and publication of daily newspapers.

(4) For the period mentioned in paragraph 3, no coal shall be burned (except to such an extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purposes of supplying heat for:

(a) Any business or professional offices except offices used by the Dominion, Provincial, county or municipal governments, public utilities companies, physicians and dentists, banks, insurance and other financial institutions (except for the purpose of accepting payment for obligations due); provided, however, that the exemption of one or more offices in any building shall not exempt other offices in such building.

(b) Warehouses, wholesale or retail stores, other than drug stores and bona fide newsstands, premises where intoxicating liquor is sold or served, all business houses or business buildings whatsoever; provided that for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat until 12 o'clock noon on the 9th and 11th of February. Provided also that wholesale stores and warehouses may remain open solely for receiving freight, but shall provide such heat as will prevent perishable goods from damage.

(5) Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels or other places in which meals are regularly served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served during the days specified.

(6) During the months of February and March, 1918, no golf, country, yacht, canoe or hunt clubs shall remain open except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On other days of the week the coal consumption at such clubs shall be restricted to the quantity necessary to prevent damage through freezing.

(7) Theaters, motion picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls and all other places of public amusement, shall remain closed on each and every Monday beginning on Feb. 18, 1918, and extending to Monday, March 25, both days inclusive; provided, however, that entertainments or special functions which have been advertised on or before Feb. 1, 1918, to the extent that tickets have been sold or invited, either public or written, or which have been otherwise advertised through printed public notice, may be held as arranged.

(8) Any person and any member of a firm or partnership, and any manager or director of any corporation violating any of these regulations shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5000, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

(9) Municipal authorities and officers throughout the portion of Canada affected by these regulations are requested to cooperate in the enforcement thereof and report any infractions to the Fuel Controller.

SHIPYARD CAMPAIGN LACKS COORDINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Through the lack of coordination, the campaign which has been carried on for more than a week by 300 volunteer speakers in moving-picture houses and elsewhere, for the purpose of enrolling skilled laborers for employment in shipyards, has almost failed, according to Joseph B. Thomas. No place, Mr. Thomas charges, was provided for the enrollment of laborers after the patriotism had been aroused through the efforts of the speakers, although many applied to many places, but were refused employment, because no one had supplied any agencies with the special enrollment blanks to be used.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED WAIT TO DISEMBARK

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Fifteen hundred passengers are waiting to disembark today from the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam. This is the largest number of passengers to take the trip from Europe on one steamer since the rush of refugees at the beginning of the war.

Government officials are using extremely strict methods against the landing of enemy spies.

GARFIELD OFFICIAL ORDER IS ISSUED

Fuel Administrator, After Conference With Mr. McAdoo, Announces That the Heatless Mondays Will Be Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a conference in which W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, and several state fuel administrators took part, Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, has announced that conditions so far are not such as to warrant the suspension either of the Monday closing order or of the embargo ruling. Much has been accomplished, Dr. Garfield says, but the continued bad weather has to a certain extent nullified the effect of the both bills.

The following statement has been issued by the Fuel Administrator:

"The conference between the United States Fuel Administrator and the Director-General of Railroads, concerning the continuance of the Monday closing order and the railroad embargo, held at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday morning, was participated in by Mr. Gray and Mr. Chambers, of the Director-General's staff; Mr. Warren, Mr. Noyes and Mrs. Snider, of the staff of the Fuel Administrator, and by the following state fuel administrators who were among these in the city attending the first regional conference: J. C. Hamlen, Maine; H. J. M. Jones, Vermont; George H. Holmes, Rhode Island; Thomas W. Russell, Connecticut; Clark Williams, New York State; Reeve Shiley, New York City; C. A. McCormack, New Jersey; William Potter, Pennsylvania; E. D. Leach, Ohio; W. K. Prudden, Michigan, and John L. Weaver, District of Columbia.

"The fuel situation was considered in connection with the existing weather and transportation conditions, inquiry being directed particularly to the results of the continuance of the Monday closing order.

"Without exception, the fuel administrators present bore witness to the uniform and patriotic observance of the closing order on the part of all classes of the community.

"The effect of the closing order is not easily measured statistically, the more so because of extraordinary weather conditions, but the state fuel administrators reported that substantial savings had been effected. The most exact estimates were submitted by the secretary of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service. These figures were furnished by the electric light, power and gas companies of 29 of the largest cities in the country. The weighted average of the saving during the five days from the 17th of January to the 22nd, inclusive, was 21.2 per cent, while the saving for Monday, Jan. 23, was 25.5 per cent of the amount usually consumed.

"In response to an inquiry made during the conference, Mr. Garfield is informed by the Secretary of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service, Mr. Elliott, that the public utilities concerned did not consume other days appreciably more than the normal amount of coal as a result of the shutdown. It is estimated that the public utilities furnish a fair index of the general saving in the communities involved.

"The testimony of the state fuel administrators was substantially unanimous that, in view of the continued severity of weather conditions and the acute shortage of coal, particularly for domestic use, throughout the entire northern section of the country, it would be unsafe as yet to suspend either the Monday closing order or the

embargo.

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embargo.

"Judging things as a whole," said M. Tardieu, "I declare without any restriction and without any reserve, that by its war policy the United States Government has well earned the praises of its Allies and of civilization for which we are fighting together."

M. Tardieu further announced that France would be able before July 1 to manufacture enough artillery to supply 20 American divisions, or approximately 500,000 troops, if the United States meanwhile adheres to an understanding by which France would receive the necessary raw material from America.

"So long as the present weather conditions continue, however, the possibility of human suffering is too imminent to permit of any relaxation in the present efforts to conserve and increase the existing supply of coal. It is hoped that, with the shutdown on Monday, Feb. 11, and the closing in many states on the day following, Lincoln's birthday, it will be possible thereafter to rely upon embargoes and the preference in movement of food and fuel ordered by the Director-General of Railroads.

"H. A. GARFIELD."

NEW YORK WOMEN AID DRY BATTLE

State W. C. T. U. Inaugurating Campaign for National and State War-Time Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment at this session of the State Legislature is but one part of a twofold object for which the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this State is working, according to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the organization. The second part is the immediate adoption of a measure to enforce prohibition in this State for the duration of the war, this to take effect upon its passage.

The paid-up membership of this organization numbers 45,000, and there are thousands of other New

York women who are in sympathy with us, although their names may not be on our books at present," said Mrs. Boole. "We have branches in every county in the State, 1279 local societies. We are waging a vigorous campaign to get women voters to bring pressure to bear upon their assemblymen and state senators to help pass both these measures. Our success depends upon the people at home. They must make their legislators know what they want. The way to do this is to write to their own representatives and state their wishes in the letters. We are urging women all over the State to do this at once. Now that women are voters, their letters have exactly as much weight as those of men. We must have a campaign in every city this spring, for women can vote at the spring elections. And even in those communities where voting on prohibition is postponed until next spring, it is not too soon to begin working and writing to legislators in order to pass

the bills.

PRISON PAROLE LAW ATTACKED

Chicago Officials Visit Capital to Obtain Temporary Suspension, but Fail in Their Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The visit of Chicago's City Committee of Aldermen and other officials here on Wednesday to obtain a temporary suspension of the State Prison Parole Law resulted in failure and led to several verbal differences between the city officials and the state officials at the conference.

Will Colvin, state superintendent of pardons and paroles, and J. L. Whitman, superintendent of prisons, headed the state delegation.

Mr. Colvin said that the courts of Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, and the probation law were to a large extent responsible for the crime wave which led Chicago councilmen to ask nullification of the parole permission for convicts incarcerated by the State.

Mr. Whitman asserted that the parole law had broken up gangs of city thugs and was a great aid in suppressing crime. They differed abruptly when the city officials asserted that turning loose sentenced men from Joliet Penitentiary and Pontiac Reformatory set loose desperadoes to scour Chicago streets at night.

Mr. Colvin and Mr. Whitman agreed when they said that 80 per cent of the paroled criminals really reformed. They said that friction between Cook County officials and state authorities also made the latter disinclined to act against their own judgment merely on request to alter conditions of the law.

United States War Efforts Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—André Tardieu, French High Commissioner in the United States, speaking at the dinner held last night by the Alliance Francaise of New York, gave a résumé of the activities of the United States since their entrance into the war.

In particular M. Tardieu described the aid that has been given to the Allies in man-power, money, material and food. He also spoke of the cooperation with which the various branches of the Administration have worked with the French High Commission.

"Judging things as a whole," said M. Tardieu, "I declare without any restriction and without any reserve, that by its war policy the United States Government has well earned the praises of its Allies and of civilization for which we are fighting together."

M. Tardieu further announced that France would be able before July 1 to manufacture enough artillery to supply 20 American divisions, or approximately 500,000 troops, if the United States meanwhile adheres to an understanding by which France would receive the necessary raw material from America.

"So long as the present weather conditions continue, however, the possibility of human suffering is too imminent to permit of any relaxation in the present efforts to conserve and increase the existing supply of coal. It is hoped that, with the shutdown on Monday, Feb. 11, and the closing in many states on the day following, Lincoln's birthday, it will be possible thereafter to rely upon embargoes and the preference in movement of food and fuel ordered by the Director-General of Railroads.

"H. A. GARFIELD."

NOT ONE GERMAN LIVING IN BERLIN, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—Registration of Germans has progressed without the slightest difficulty in New Hampshire. There is one city without a single German, and was named Maynesborough. Berlin in the northern part of the State. When the war began there was a movement to change the name of this city but it was not accomplished. It was founded in 1771 by Sir William Mayne, an English nobleman, and was named Maynesborough. In 1829 it was given a town charter and the name was changed to Berlin after the capital of Germany.

More Germans will have registered from Manchester than from the rest of the State combined. The largest number from any small town was from the village of Pike, which is a part of the town of Haverhill on the Connecticut River.

Beginning today, many buildings suspend heat and elevator service at

COAL OUTLOOK IS MUCH IMPROVED

British Steamer Loaded With English Coal to Deliver Cargo to New England—Vessels Bring 23,291 Tons Bituminous

Coal from a British steamer originally destined for vessels of that country in United States waters, is to be distributed by the New England Fuel Administration among homes, public institutions and necessary business. Great Britain's embassy at Washington, D. C., notified the United States Fuel Administration that a steamer was en route to this country with English coal, and offered the cargo for the relief of New England. Upon receipt of the offer through the national administration, James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, immediately replied that his district would be pleased to receive the coal.

Receipt of this offer, which Mr. Storrow characterized as a "generous one," and news that 23,291 tons of bituminous coal had reached Boston today by water, elicited from the Fuel Administrator the statement that the outlook for the coal situation in New England was a promising one. He conferred today with James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, who is in charge of moving special trains of coal from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad gateways to the interior.

Mr. Storrow said that no additional factories had been reported to him as closing for want of coal. Although the coal supply at Boston and other New England points was never so low this winter as at present, there are thousands of tons on the way by water due to enter port within the next few days. There are also approximately 80,000 tons at the New England railroad gateways, ready to be moved as soon as conditions permit.

CHAMBERLAIN VIEWS ARE DENOUNCED BEFORE THE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

critics of the Government who have pressed the bills for a director of munitions and a war cabinet, Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, on behalf of the Administration introduced a bill which is considered here more comprehensive in its scope and more drastic in its purpose than any single piece of legislation that has been submitted to Congress in a long time. The Overman Bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, virtually proposes that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, be legally empowered to coordinate and redistribute the functions of all and any of the executive departments, bureaus and agencies of the Government during the period of the war.

It is proposed that the statutes under which the different departments and agencies were created be suspended and the President given absolute and unqualified power to assign new duties to any officers or officials and to transfer the present duties of such officer or official to others as may be thought best.

It proposes further that money appropriated for the use of any bureau or department be used to carry on the work of any agency that the President may create in order to carry on the whole or part of the former function of such department.

As stated in the bill, the reason for this legislation is to provide for the national security and defense, to coordinate and consolidate the work of the departments, and to use the resources and industries of the country for the more efficient prosecution of the war.

In a word, the bill virtually demands that the President be given full power to reconstruct the executive machinery of the Government and to suspend the statutes under which this machinery, with the exception of the President, was created.

It is noticeable here that, owing to the number of measures that are being introduced under the guise of war legislation during the present session of Congress, there is a disposition on the part of that body to be more critical about appropriating large sums of money and granting large powers.

The text of the bill follows:

"A bill authorizing the President to coordinate and consolidate the executive bureaus, agencies, offices and for other purposes in the interest of economy and the more effective administration of the Government."

Section 1. That for the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the President of his powers as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this act, and to this end is authorized to make regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem necessary; provided, that this act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for one year after the termination of the war by the proclamation of the treaty of peace, or at such earlier time during the said year as the President may designate; and provided further, that the termination of this act shall not affect any acts done, or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, pursuant to this act and during the time that this act is in force.

See. 2.—That in carrying out the purpose of this act, the President is authorized, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate, to coordinate or consolidate any executive commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices or officers, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer to another, to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it, either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto, and to employ by executive order any additional agency or agencies and to invest therein the performance of such functions as he may deem appropriate.

See. 3.—That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act any money heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer shall be available for the purposes for which it was appropriated, under the direction of such other agency as may be directed by the President hereunder to perform and execute said function.

See. 4.—That during the time this act is in force all restrictions in any existing law creating any executive department, commission, bureaus, agency, office or officer, or defining the duties thereof, shall be deemed to be suspended to the extent that they may be inconsistent with the exercise of the authority herein conferred."

Figures Promised

More Men Shipped to France Than Expected, Says Mr. Baker

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday led over a wide field of cross-questioning by senators who wanted information about his handling of the War Department.

Secretary Baker told the committee

that the War Department had shipped more men to France than it had expected to, up to Jan. 1 last. That, he said, indicated that the war policy was being vigorously pushed.

The much-discussed editorial in the Metropolitan Magazine, of which Colonel Roosevelt was associate editor, attacking the War Department's preparations to send troops to France, came up again. Secretary Baker had replied to the editorial in his first statement by saying the War Department had done more than the magazine contended it should.

"Did the editor have any information other than an ordinary citizen might have at that time?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Oh, no," said Secretary Baker, adding that in August, when the article appeared, he had been quite certain that the department could do more toward training troops than it suggested, and also that there was good promise that more could be done toward getting them to France than the article proposed.

Senator Weeks asked if the War Department had succeeded in doing as much as it had hoped for in October. "I can answer that in this way," Mr. Baker said. "On Jan. 1 we had transported to France more troops than our schedule had called for."

"Both combatants and non-combatant troops?" asked Senator Weeks.

"That is the aggregate," said Mr. Baker.

Senator Weeks said that he had heard that a military force ran about 40 per cent combatant troops.

Secretary Baker said he did not have the figures, but thought the forces in France might show that ratio. He agreed to furnish Senator Weeks confidentially with exact figures as to the number of men shipped and the proportion of fighting troops.

Senator Weeks asked what tonnage the War Department had available. He said he had heard that it had 791,000 tons on Feb. 1. Mr. Baker did not know exactly, but thought that was an underestimate.

Before General Bliss went to Europe, Mr. Baker said, an exhaustive study of the shipping situation was made. It was reviewed before he went back the second time to attend the sessions of the Supreme War Council. The Secretary said the War Department had kept in closest touch with the Shipping Board, and the Supreme War Council had the data on which to rely.

"Is there any prospect of more tonnage becoming available at an early date?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Baker said. "I recall now that 130,000 tons additional have become available during the last 10 days."

The vessels were withdrawn from various lines where they had been replaced by neutral shipping.

Much of the tonnage originally available for men and supplies had been diverted to the harbor and arsenal projects abroad, he said, and the purchase of artillery abroad had served to relieve shipping somewhat, although the necessity of transporting raw materials for the guns had figured in the final result.

Examination of Secretary Baker was interrupted while senators discussed going into executive session to permit the Secretary to furnish confidential information. The discussion was precipitated by Senator Reed, who thought the committee was entitled to exact information of the number of men now in France, and on other subjects.

Senator Chamberlain, as well as Senators Hitchcock and McKellar, favored an open session and to let the Secretary indicate what questions he would rather answer in private. As Secretary Baker's statement on which he is being cross-examined was made in open hearing, Senator Hitchcock said he thought the committee would make a mistake in not examining him at a similar hearing.

"I think the committee and the public are entitled to know where he proposes to get the tonnage to supply the men abroad," continued the Nebraska senator. "I think the senator ought to be able to put those figures before us to back up his statement that he expects to have a million men over there this year."

"I think the whole question of ships ought to be discussed in an executive session," said Secretary Baker in reply to Chairman Chamberlain, who asked his views. The tonnage matter, he added, involved international arrangements and he suggested that he be permitted to prepare a statement to show the present status.

Secretary Baker agreed that the committee should have every available fact, including confidential information. Senator Weeks said he wanted to develop just what could be done in getting men, munitions and other products abroad, but without disclosing confidential material.

The Massachusetts Senator said, however, he thought there was "a good deal of camouflage about keeping information from the enemy which is published in annual reports and otherwise."

"I want to make a suggestion, if I may," Secretary Baker interposed. "The misfortune for me, if I may call it such, in my first statement to the committee, lay in the fact that I attempted to give opinions of the broad general situation as I saw it, when the information lay in details that ought to have been gotten from the experts in direct charge, or in statistics giving specific facts. It was a misfortune for me to do that. I think it better to give the committee specific statements, and the committee is entitled to that."

Secretary Baker proposed to have detailed statements of information prepared at the department and submitted to the committee, and then if the committee desired to cross-examine him later regarding the statements he would be glad to return.

Senator Hitchcock asked if the Secretary would object to giving the committee the basis for his opinion that he expected 1,000,000 men would be in France before fall.

"Not in the least," said Mr. Baker, nature of the summer weather, he

"I could have the committee go into the adjoining room and give it to you in three sentences."

Senator Hitchcock thought the information should be given the same publicity as his first statement.

"The Secretary conveyed to the country," said Senator Hitchcock, "information that I think was very unfortunate. Did you consider shipping an important factor?"

"Very important, controlling," Mr. Baker replied. "I was not relying wholly on the supply of American shipping."

Senator Hitchcock asked how many tons of American shipping could be depended on and Secretary Baker said he could not give the information.

The Nebraska Senator said he secured from the Shipping Board a statement of available American tonnage on Nov. 30 that there were 582 ships of 3,721,806 dead weight tons, including tankers and former German and Austrian ships, all over 1,100 tons.

"That was the grand total at the disposal of the United States," said Senator Hitchcock, adding that, excluding passenger ships, tankers and other non-cargo-carrying ships, only about 1,400,000 tons were available for supply and transportation of troops.

Senator Hitchcock asked Secretary Baker if that statement conformed to his information and the Secretary said he could not remember.

"If that statement is correct, how many troops can we supply in Europe?" persisted Senator Hitchcock.

"I can't answer that," said Secretary Baker. "It would depend on the basis of calculation."

Senator Hitchcock said he understood that the basis was five tons per man. Senator Weeks said he thought it was 50 pounds per man per day.

Senator Beckman interrupted, protesting against "efforts to drag out of the Secretary indirectly by probing questions information which would be of value to the enemy." Senator Hitchcock said he did not wish to be misunderstood but only desired to find the basis of Mr. Baker's "assurance to the country" that 1,000,000 men could be transported to France during 1918.

"You said you expected to have 1,000,000 men in France in 1918. Now, how would you supply them?" he continued.

Mr. Baker read from his original statement that he had said 1,500,000 troops would be available for shipment in 1918 and that the prospect of forwarding them "was not unromantic."

"Why do you think it is not unromantic?" persisted Senator Hitchcock.

Secretary Baker replied that estimates made as to available tonnage indicated the possibility.

When he had made the statement, Secretary Baker added, there had been in his thoughts the conclusions of the Shipping Board as to what tonnage it could produce in 1918. There were other factors as to shipping, he added, such as vessels in non-essential trade or on domestic routes which might be released by sailing ships or neutral tonnage.

"I am asking you for the basis for your assurance to the country that the prospect was not unromantic that we would have 1,000,000 men in France in 1918," persisted Senator Hitchcock.

"I am anxious to tell you," answered Secretary Baker, asking again that he be permitted to explain his statement as far as possible without disclosing military information.

Before General Bliss went to Europe, he said, the subject had been discussed with members of the Shipping Board and others as to the "extent to which the Emergency Fleet Corporation would supplement existing tonnage," and the "extent that tonnage then available to America would need to be supplemented by international arrangement in order to carry out the allied program." Secretary Baker said he did not personally determine the question, but that it was done by General Bliss and others.

Upon Senator Weeks' suggestion that he should be allowed to ask the committee dropped the shipping question until the secretary could get information from his department properly to answer the questions.

Senator Kirby wanted to adjourn until tomorrow, when an executive session would be held, but other senators objected and the examination went on.

Senator Weeks then asked Secretary Baker if he knew how many pairs of shoes were required per man in the French and English armies.

Mr. Baker did not, but said he would obtain the information. The senator said he wanted to know in order to determine if we are buying more shoes than are necessary."

Senator Weeks said he had received a letter in which it was charged that many men in the army were of German sympathy and that many officers and men in conversations expressed pro-German sentiment."

The writer of the letter, he said, cited an instance of an American officer being sent home from France by General Pershing for that reason.

The Senator said he had also heard of a chaplain who had been dismissed for similar reasons.

Secretary Baker said he had received no information of such conditions, but would make an inquiry.

"I don't doubt but that something of that sort exists," said the Massachusetts senator, "and I think we ought to make an example of some one."

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"Not in the least," said Mr. Baker, nature of the summer weather, he

said. If it was comparatively as severe as the winter, he said, it would be necessary to move some of the troops.

Saying "everybody knows that about half of the men, both officers and enlisted men, in the camps have never been trained with artillery or machine guns," Senator McKellar asked the Secretary if he thought it wise to send men to France untrained.

Secretary Baker replied that many artillery officers were being trained in France at a school turned over by the French and that it took more time to train artillermen than officers.

"The plan of the department," the Secretary added, is to give as much training in the country as possible by concentrating artillery supplies in units likeliest to go first to France, and in no case for them to be used in combat until their training is completed on the other side. I therefore do not think it wise to send men over who are not completely trained."

"Is it untrue to send men not trained at all, men who have never seen artillery or machine guns?" asked Senator McKellar, stating a major had told him that at his camp only the commanding general had ever seen a six-inch gun.

"Yes, I think it would be right; that is, I do not think it would be right to send untrained men into combat, but I would not hesitate, if the necessity should arise, to send raw recruits to France to be trained there and adequately trained, if General Pershing thought it the wisest thing to do. They can be trained in France as well as here."

Secretary Baker asked Secretary Baker if that statement conformed to his information and the Secretary said he could not remember.

"If that statement is correct, how many troops can we supply in Europe?" persisted Senator Hitchcock.

"I can't answer that," said Secretary Baker. "It would depend on the basis of calculation."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLUMBIA PLANS FOR ITS FENCERS

Blue and White to Take Part in More Meets This Year Than Usual—No Veterans Are Available for the Varsity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University has arranged a more elaborate fencing schedule than usual this season. While none of last year's team remain, a great deal of skill has been developed in practice since November, and the prospects are considered bright.

S. W. Allison, mainstay of the Columbia team a year ago, who came in third in the Intercollegiate Fencing League championship tournament was graduated last June. Stephen Valentine went into aviation and L. Arnaud, the third fencer, has not returned to college.

Acting captain of the team this year is H. W. Forster. Both he and the manager, M. J. Bloomer Jr. were in the freshman team a year ago. The third man is J. Horcasitas, who has fended in New York Military Academy.

The Columbia team is further handicapped this season by the loss of the coach, James Murray, who has been training fencers at the University for several years. Murray left last week for France where he will be stationed with the Y. M. C. A. No permanent coach will be appointed to succeed him because of the already heavy deficit. Dr. R. H. McElway will fill in and give the team what assistance it needs. Dr. McElway learned fencing in Europe. He is on the Columbia economics faculty.

War will make further alterations in the plans of the team. Instead of holding the intercollegiate contests at the Astor, the events will be held at the Columbia gymnasium this year.

The Columbia freshmen are having great difficulty in arranging a schedule because other colleges have abandoned their first-year squads on account of the war. Formerly the freshmen at Columbia had contests with Yale University, University of Pennsylvania, and several other teams. This year the only meet so far scheduled will be with New York Military Academy.

The university schedule which opened Saturday evening, Feb. 2, with the contest for the Manrique trophy in the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Brooklyn, includes the following games: Feb. 9—French Y. M. C. A.; 13—Stevens Institute, at Columbia; 20—New York Turn Verein; 23—Yale University, at Columbia; March 1—University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 2—Annapolis Academy, at Annapolis; 5—Yale University, at New Haven; 16—Intercollegiate championships, at Columbia.

WASHINGTON IS AN EASY WINNER

Defeats University of Nebraska in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Game, 44 to 14

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING

With One More Game Yet to Play He Is Sure of Amateur Billiard Championship

ANDOVER SEVEN IS THE FAVORITE

Will Oppose Phillips Exeter Hockey Team Next Saturday—Harvard Freshmen Winners

Schoolboy hockey followers are eagerly awaiting the annual clash between the Phillips Exeter and the Phillips Andover Academy sevens, scheduled for Saturday afternoon at Exeter, N. H. A comparison of the strength of the rival teams as shown by the exhibition games played thus far makes Andover the better team, and for the first time since the two schools have played hockey, the Massachusetts academy will enter the fray a favorite.

Captain Powers is expected to play for the New Hampshire boys and the Andover players will find him one of the cleverest forwards they have opposed this winter.

In a game on the Charlesbank rink, Wednesday afternoon, the Harvard freshman seven outplayed the Ridge Technical School team, winning by a score of 7 to 0. Captain Bigelow played for the first time since the Phillips Exeter Academy game, and was conspicuous with his speed and accuracy in shooting, he getting five of the seven goals. Humphrey and Buntin also did excellent work for the Harvard team, making frequent dashes into their opponents' territory.

In a game replete with stirring plays, the Noble and Greenough seven defeated Middlesex School on Battal Pond, Concord, Wednesday afternoon, 4 to 1. The boys from Boston had four outright in 1914 after it had been up four years and E. S. Winston, also of the Harvard Club, removing the second in 1917. George Whitney is the other holder of the championship which he won in 1913.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Fred Snodgrass, formerly outfielder for the New York and Boston National League baseball clubs, who played with the Vernon Club of the Pacific Coast League last summer, has announced that he will not play professional baseball this summer.

Three athletic instructors at Princeton have been appointed staff officer instructors in the Princeton Reserve Officers' Training Corps with the rank of first lieutenants. They are F. W. Luehring, coach of the basketball team, William Foggett and F. T. Dawson.

The announcement that no baseball players in the United States naval service will be granted furloughs this summer does not come as any surprise. It is not at all likely that any of the players themselves asked to be relieved from war duties. War service comes before baseball playing.

Coach W. E. Meanwell, formerly basketball instructor at University of Wisconsin, is certainly meeting with success at the University of Missouri. His short passing game has been played in the Missouri Valley Conference for the first time this winter and it resulted in six straight victories for the Missourians.

This is the first year that the present United States squash tennis trophy has been up for competition. It is the third three-year trophy offered, Dr. Alfred Stillman 2nd of the Harvard Club of New York winning the first one outright in 1914 after it had been up four years and E. S. Winston, also of the Harvard Club, removing the second in 1917. George Whitney is the other holder of the championship which he won in 1913.

MISS BJURSTEDT IN SEMI-FINALS

Former Norway Lawn Tennis Champion Defeats Present Title Holder of That Country

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, former champion of Norway and present champion of the United States, had an easy time winning her third-round match in the annual women's invitation indoor lawn tennis tournament of the Heights Casino Wednesday afternoon from Mrs. Johan Rogge, present champion of Norway, 6-0, 6-1.

This victory placed Miss Bjurstedt in the semi-final round of the tournament. The other two who advanced to semi-final round brackets were Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Florence Ballin. The former defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood easily by a score of 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Ballin triumphed over Mrs. W. H. Pritchard at 6-1, 6-2.

The match between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge was the center of interest. It was not expected that the latter would be able to defeat her countrywoman from Norway, but it was expected that she would have Miss Bjurstedt a hard contest before conceding the victory. But this was not the case as Mrs. Rogge was outplayed from start to finish.

It is doubtful if Miss Bjurstedt ever played a stronger game indoors than she did Wednesday. Her hard drives nicked the lines at the corners. Heretoforeshe has been content to stay in the deep court for the greater part of a match. Yesterday she advanced to the forecourt on numerous occasions and volleyed by Mrs. Rogge for placement.

The victory of Miss Goss over Mrs. Wood came up to expectations. The latter was comparatively outclassed before the severe game played by Miss Goss, and especially was she puzzled by sharp service which Miss Goss sent over. The few games that Mrs. Wood did get were obtained because she played consistently to Miss Goss' backhand, which now and then showed a bit of weakness. The summaries:

SINGLES, THIRD ROUND
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. John Rogge, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood, 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6-1, 6-2.

DOUBLES, FIRST ROUND
Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. Theodore Casserole and Miss Carona Winn, 9-7, 1-6.

W. L. WOOD AND MISS ELEANOR GOSS
defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Miss Adele Cragin, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Miss Brown and Miss Curtiss, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. E. Sohst and Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6-0, 6-2.

VACATIONISTS URGED TO WORK ON FARMS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A plan to put the summer vacationist at work on the farms has been outlined by Dr. John C. Fraze, agent of the Federal Government to handle this form of civilian service, with Robert W. Mayer of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Fraze is quoted by the Public Ledger as saying:

"If we want to have the crops in this State that we had last year, the farm labor experts here are agreed that not only the high and college students must be sent to the farms, but that the vacationist and the women must also join the ranks of the farmer. It is imperative that these classes be recruited."

MIXED FOURESONE EVENT HELD

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—A mixed foursome event here Wednesday was won by Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Thorne of New York, 94-12-82.

Miss Harriet Sheppard of Hartford, and D. Martin of New York and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Kennedy of Dubois, Pa., tied for second place with 99-16-82.

Hamilton Kerr played in his first tournament for over a year, Wednesday.

DE ORO BEATS KIECKHERFER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Alfred De Oro overcame a 12-point lead and defeated Kieckherfer of Chicago, 50 to 42.

Wednesday night in the first block of their match for the world's three-cushion billiard championship. De Oro, apparently beaten for more than half of the game, played in wonderful form, scoring 23 points in 20 innings. The game went 65 innings. De Oro getting a high run of 8 and Kieckherfer one of 6.

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NEXT MEXICAN DEPARTMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The new

Department of Contraloria has been created in the Mexican Cabinet to have under its charge all business pertaining to the handling of the funds of the Government. Says the Minneapolis Journal.

GUARDS TO SAW WOOD

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The proposal that Minneapolis and St. Paul home guard members devote holiday Mondays to sawing and distributing fuel wood to reduce the demand for coal has been approved by Judge J. F. McGee, State Fuel Administrator, says the Minneapolis Journal.

NEW YORK GETS TWO TOURNEYS

Athletic Club of That City Is to Stage Class 'B' and Pocket Billiard Championship Events

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This city will stage the United States Class B 18.2 balkline amateur championship billiard tournament and the pocket billiard championship as the two events have been awarded to the New York Athletic Club. This award was made at a conference between the officials of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players and the New York Athletic Club this week.

The Class B tournament is to begin on Feb. 18, according to an announcement made by R. P. Domischke, chairman of the committee in charge of that tournament. Miss C. C. Haywood, the Columbia University student, David Weiner, G. T. Moon Jr. and if the grand average of F. A. Unger in the Class C championship tournament nearing its finish at Brooklyn, entitles him to the privilege.

The sport of swimming is one in which Northwestern has been champion, year after year, and, while classed as a "minor sport" at other of the Middle West Conference universities, is regarded as one of the major team sports at Northwestern. As a result of the emphasis on aquatics at Northwestern, while other "Big Ten" swimming teams have been badly disrupted by enlistments and war conditions, the Evanston university's coach has been able to preserve an aggregation which compares in point-winning ability with those of previous seasons. The competition will be made easier in the annual Conference championship meet, because University of Illinois has abandoned swimming, along with most of its other "minor sport" teams, and both Chicago and Wisconsin have badly weakened squads in swimming.

University of Minnesota was preparing to launch a swimming team last

season, before the country entered the war; but the plan may now be dropped entirely until college athletic conditions are more favorable for taking up a new branch. This would make Northwestern's road to a championship even clearer.

"We lost 22 men of our last year's

squad of 40 to various war pursuits, Coach Robinson said in discussing his team's chances with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "That means 50 per cent of our efficiency is gone. The chief strength of the team now lies in four men—Capt. Richard Simonson, F. D. Raymond, H. M. Grove and Ralph McDonald. All four are Conference champions of former seasons. In addition we have some men who placed in dual meets last winter, and promising new men from the freshman team last year. While these latter can win points this season, they cannot replace the stars who have gone to war.

The swimming team here has its own honor roll of 20 men who are now in some active military or naval service. Several of these were conference champions in their events. In giving those 20 men to war service, the Northwestern team lost most of its strength. But the men who are back training for competition, with Captain Simonson and a cluster of other stars to rely on, are ready to meet any college opponents.

"One of our handicaps for this season has been our inability to schedule dual meets with Chicago. We are still hoping to arrange this. The Northwestern team will meet Wisconsin at Madison, and also probably will hold a meet with the Chicago Athletic Association. Later a dual meet against the swimming team from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station may be arranged. Northwestern will probably enter some of its stars in match races against the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago.

"Our water basketball team will be a strong one, as Capt. Leonard Mulder, who played on the 1917 varsity football team, leads a squad which includes many of the mainstays of last season's water basketball winners. Mulder is one of the best men in the sport ever developed at Northwestern. There are more than a dozen other good men to help his team win."

Captain Simonson was not able to compete in the conference champion-

ship meet last winter, after being the team's star throughout the earlier part of the season. Simonson is the conference record holder for the quarter-mile distance, setting the record in the spring of 1916. He will compete this year in the 100-yard, 220-yard and quarter-mile free style races, plunge for distance and varsity relay.

The other stars of former teams,

who are ranked by the coach next to Simonson on the 1918 squad, are Raymond, present conference back-stroke

champion, and also a member of the relay team; H. M. Grove '19, the 1917 conference champion in the quarter-mile, succeeding to Simonson's title when the latter did not compete in the 1917 championship meet; and McDonald, present conference champion in fancy diving.

Among the other members of the squad who will help bear the brunt of competition, are the following: E. C. George '19, in the sprint distances, diving and relay. J. F. Krumm '20, promising sophomore in the plunge for distance, who has done the length of the 60-foot tank in 25s. in competition. P. T. Post '20, plunger, who was credited with times of 25s. in "prep" school days at Evanston High School. C. E. Patterson '18, newly "discovered" back-stroke swimmer, called by coach a good teammate for Raymond. Ernst Bacon '19, breast-stroke swimmer, who placed in some dual meets in 1917. R. L. Swartz '19, breast stroke. Milton Branower '20, of last year's freshman team, in crawl stroke events. B. A. Weber '20, of 1917 freshman team, crawl stroke races. H. C. Elgelnberer '20, of 1917 freshman team, crawl stroke races.

The list of swimmers is further swelled by men who are out for water basketball, which is the mid-West college's substitute for the sport of water polo. The candidates for the water basketball team are many and skilled, insuring a first-class team. It will be picked from the following men:

Leonard Mulder '18, captain; E. C. George '19, R. Simonson '18, Theodore Barklow '19, R. McDonald '19, H. C. Elgelnberer '20, P. W. Jones '19, J. F. Krumm '20, P. T. Post '20, M. Branower '20, R. L. Swartz '19, E. G. Schneider '19.

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INCOME FILING IS CALLED OBLIGATION

Internal Revenue Collector of Boston Says It Is as Much of National Duty as Reporting for Service on Draft Call

"The filing of income tax returns is as much a national obligation as the reporting for duty of a man drafted for service with the colors," said John E. Malley, collector of internal revenue in Boston. "As it stands, it is much a matter of the man or woman's own conscience. It is for him or her to determine just how far he or she is liable to the tax. A person must figure his own income, and if it reaches the figures named in the law, a faithful report must be made to the proper authority." "This tax is distinctly a war measure," he continued, "and it will be in effect during the war. This is a people's tax, it reaches down into the pockets of the small wage-earner, and makes him a partner in the task of winning the war."

Inquiries from various sources continue to come to the attention of the deputies engaged in assisting in making final returns. "Is the duly appointed guardian of a minor, or the conservator of an estate of an incompetent person required to render personal returns for and in behalf of his ward?" one man writes.

The answer is that such return must be made under the same conditions as if the ward acted for himself, and in so doing the personal exemption to which the ward is entitled may be claimed.

"How may a citizen or resident of the United States secure the benefit of personal exemption to which he is entitled when receiving a payment of interest on bonds containing a so-called 'tax-free' or 'no deduction' clause?" asks another. In reply it is stated that by attaching to the interest coupons an income tax exemption certificate and claiming thereon the amount of exemption desired, this benefit may be obtained. The amount of personal exemption claimed on such certificates during any one calendar year is not to exceed the total amount of personal exemption to which one is entitled.

"I held an endowment life insurance policy upon which I paid premiums for 20 years. In 1917, that contract matured, and I received its face value, or \$1000. Must I return the entire amount received?" In such case a person is required to return only the difference between the aggregate amount of premium paid and the amount received upon maturity of the contract.

"I bought a patent for \$5000 which, under the patent laws of the United States, has five years yet to run. As the value of this patent depreciates each year on account of the exhaustion of the patent period, may a reduction be claimed?" Officials state that such a deduction may be allowed, the amount of such deduction being found by dividing the cost of the patent by the number of years it yet has to run.

OBJECTS OF ART IN NORTHERN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The assurance given recently by Capt. Ugo Ojetti to a representative of the press that there are few art treasures of any real importance left in the invaded Italian provinces may come as something of a relief to many people who are acquainted with Venetia, if not with Friuli, and who have possibly been wondering, rather ruefully, what had befallen the Titan and the Lorenzo Lottos at Treviso, or the great Giorgione at Castelfranco, to mention only salient instances.

Capt. Ugo Ojetti, who has been intrusted since the beginning of the war with the care of all objects of art in the territory gained from the Austrians and in the Italian territory near the zone of operations, is evidently well qualified for his post. The elaborate means adopted for safeguarding monuments of art in the northern cities of Italy are well known and it now appears that equal care has been taken to remove all portable objects from a very large portion of Northern Italy, although just where the line has been drawn Captain Ojetti naturally declined to say. The enemy ought to have followed the example set by the Italians in dealing with objects of art in conquered territory, declared Captain Ojetti. Under his own supervision, far from suffering in any way, the museum at Aquileja had, during the Italian occupation, been furnished with electric light and a water supply, as well as a complete catalogue; protection from air raids had been given to valuable objects, and finally, in order to save them from the enemy's bombardments, they had brought away a number of precious objects to a place of safety. Captain Ojetti declared that the German newspapers were speaking of an exhibition in Berlin of objects of art from the conquered Italian provinces, but that this removal was in no way justified as there had been no bombardment. At Aquileja, after 2½ years, everything was intact and better cared for than before; that was Italian civilization, Captain Ojetti remarked, whereas Udine, after two months, had been plundered, and that was German civilization.

In describing the exodus of precious objects from Northern Italy prior to the invasion, he said that in April, 1915, Corrado Ricci had begun this removal in Venetia and Venetia. Certain public authorities addressed a protest, however, to the Prime Minister and the work was stopped. Later, when the Minister for War sent Captain Ojetti to Venice at the beginning of the war, the work went forward again under his supervision. He went with other patriotic organizations.

on to describe how, during the Austrian offensive of 1915, with the approval of the Supreme Command and the Minister for Public Instruction, he had organized the removal of objects of art from the valleys above Verona, from Valtellina, Valcamonica, and Friuli. If some few precious objects still remained in Friuli and Carnia it was owing to an order from the Government which had stopped the work because some deputy or Senator had complained that it would alarm the population. Captain Ojetti's reply that the "population" had very often never crossed the threshold of their local museums will be appreciated by those who know that part of the world in which the population is apt to regard its art treasures, frankly, the writer has heard it expressed, as so much "stuff for engineers."

However, in spite of difficulties of that nature, Captain Ojetti declared, very little of any value remained in the conquered provinces in the shape of public property belonging either to the State, the provinces, or the communes. He could not say quite as much with regard to private property, and this he attributed to the absence of any satisfactory catalogue of the art treasures in these provinces. He and his assistants had had to work as best they could with the help of incomplete catalogues and ancient guide books, he said, and sometimes they were not able to find the thing they were looking for and at others they had discovered unexpected treasures. Certain private collections had remained behind in spite of all their efforts, and notably a valuable library of illuminated manuscripts and documents belonging to the Manin family at Passasano, near Campo-formido. Their work had been carried out not only beyond the Piave, but at Treviso, Padua, Asolo, Bassano and through the countryside down to a line which he refused to specify. Captain Ojetti, in speaking of the ruthlessness shown by the Germans, declared that when incendiary bombs had set the villa of Soderini di Nervesi, frescoed by Tiepolo, on fire, and efforts were being made to salvage some of the precious contents, the enemy, who could see what was going on, endeavored by their fire to prevent the work of rescue.

EXISTENCE OF DWARF ELEPHANTS KNOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An interesting account is given by a correspondent of The Times, of the arrival in London of two specimens of dwarf elephants, which in adult specimens attain no greater height than about 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. or about half the height at the shoulder of the ordinary African elephant. These extraordinary elephants were found in the Congo country. One complete specimen is to be offered to the Natural History Museum, at South Kensington. The destination of the other is at present undetermined. Both are evidently full-grown beasts, the molars being much worn from many years of use. The legs, ears and tails are of distinctive character, and there can, one believes, be no doubt that the specimens of this invaluable zoological find are destined to be classed by naturalists as a completely new species of elephant.

After being stationed in Newport, R. I., Rear-Admiral Wood experienced considerable active service during the Spanish-American War, and at its close the command of the battleship Massachusetts was given to him. Later he was appointed as assistant to the inspector of the third lighthouse district at Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Other positions held by him at various times include the command of several ships, beside filling executive offices at the Naval War College and on the General Board of the Navy Department.

Concerning the contract by which the Elevated pays 8 per cent on the preferred and 7 per cent on the common stock of the West End Street Railway Company, and the capitalization of the Elevated and West End companies, the commission makes little comment, beyond the statement that all securities of the first-named, and all since 1897 of the second, have been approved as "reasonably necessary" for lawful purposes by the commission or its predecessor, the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

"Up to Aug. 31, 1912, all capital expenditures of the Elevated were, in effect, certified and approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners." Since that date expenditures of \$842,608 have not been fully checked, but "it is safe to say that, in general, they have been properly made."

From such knowledge as it has of past transactions, the commission is of the opinion that the chief criticism which may be offered of the capital expenditures is that certain large contracts were made upon a percentage basis rather than by competitive bids."

It is shown that the company has failed to follow a proper policy of keeping up its equipment. "It is clear that depreciation has been neglected," says the commission. "If it had not been, roadbed and track would be in first-class condition, rolling stock, shops and car houses would be reasonably modern, and no abandoned property would stand upon the books."

During the year ending June 30, 1917, the Elevated spent \$187,447.08 for legal expenses. The city of Boston in 1916 spent only \$68,076, including fees of expert witnesses and all office expenses; the State of Massachusetts spent only \$60,268.28. The commission thinks "it ought to be possible" to reduce this.

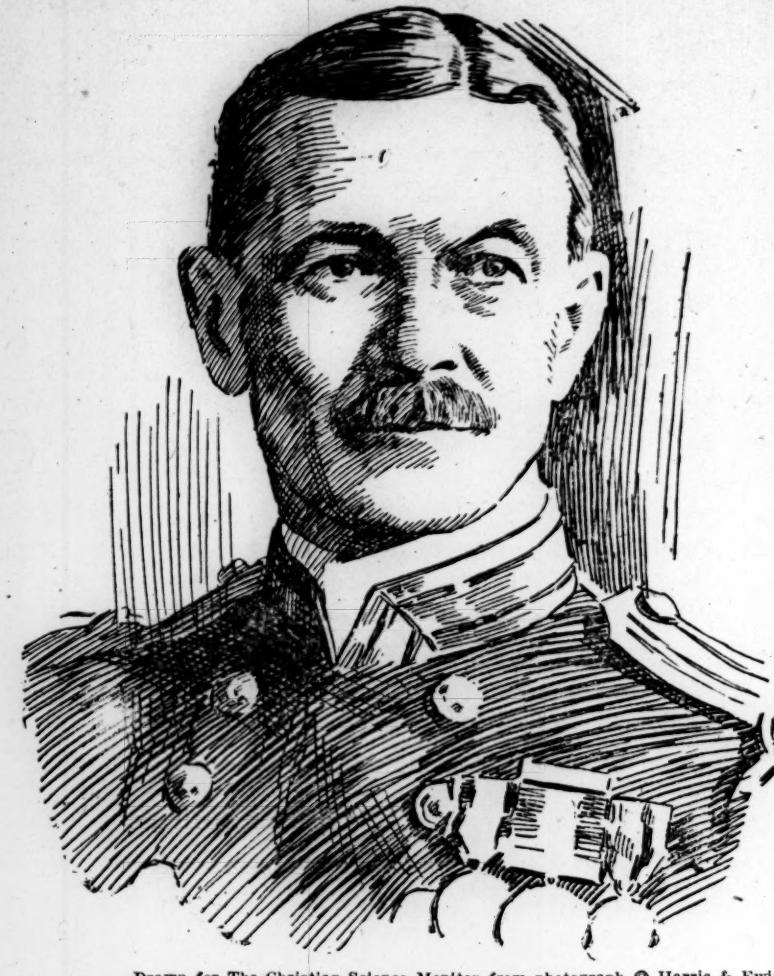
It questions the propriety of an Elevated investment of \$322,000 in Boston & Suburban coupon notes which it describes as "not readily marketable, nor a suitable investment for a liquid fund."

The company carries a large cash balance, varying from nearly \$4,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1915, to more than \$1,000,000 on the corresponding date in 1917. It gets only 2 per cent as a rule, 3 per cent in some cases. The commission reminds it that the city of New York did much better by asking for bids.

Mr. Beeler, in his report, takes up the shortcomings of the service from the operating point of view.

MONEY ORDERS FOR INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Postmaster-General announces that from Jan. 2 a limit of £40 will be placed on the amount which may be sent by money order to Aden or India by any one remitter in a week.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N.

Recently named commandant of the first naval district will have his headquarters in Boston

EXTRAVAGANCES OF ELEVATED TAKEN UP

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Report Classes Contract With West End as "Reasonably Necessary"

The Public Service Commission of Massachusetts has made a report to the Legislature on the Boston Elevated Railway Company, with particular reference to whether the act which limits it to 5-cent fare should be repealed. A special study was made for the commission by John A. Beeler, street railway expert, to determine if the net income of the company could be increased by improved operation. The Christian Science Monitor presents the substance of the two reports in a series of brief articles. The first appeared Jan. 6; the second is printed today.

"There have been faults in management, extravagances and instances of bad judgment, but the company has provided a great and costly system of transportation and has continually enlarged the service which a passenger may receive for a 5-cent fare," says the commission's report. Some of the faults and extravagances are touched upon.

Concerning the contract by which the Elevated pays 8 per cent on the preferred and 7 per cent on the common stock of the West End Street Railway Company, and the capitalization of the Elevated and West End companies, the commission makes little comment, beyond the statement that all securities of the first-named, and all since 1897 of the second, have been approved as "reasonably necessary" for lawful purposes by the commission or its predecessor, the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

"Up to Aug. 31, 1912, all capital expenditures of the Elevated were, in effect, certified and approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners." Since that date expenditures of \$842,608 have not been fully checked, but "it is safe to say that, in general, they have been properly made."

From such knowledge as it has of past transactions, the commission is of the opinion that the chief criticism which may be offered of the capital expenditures is that certain large contracts were made upon a percentage basis rather than by competitive bids."

It is shown that the company has failed to follow a proper policy of keeping up its equipment. "It is clear that depreciation has been neglected," says the commission. "If it had not been, roadbed and track would be in first-class condition, rolling stock, shops and car houses would be reasonably modern, and no abandoned property would stand upon the books."

During the year ending June 30, 1917, the Elevated spent \$187,447.08 for legal expenses. The city of Boston in 1916 spent only \$68,076, including fees of expert witnesses and all office expenses; the State of Massachusetts spent only \$60,268.28. The commission thinks "it ought to be possible" to reduce this.

It questions the propriety of an Elevated investment of \$322,000 in Boston & Suburban coupon notes which it describes as "not readily marketable, nor a suitable investment for a liquid fund."

The company carries a large cash balance, varying from nearly \$4,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1915, to more than \$1,000,000 on the corresponding date in 1917. It gets only 2 per cent as a rule, 3 per cent in some cases. The commission reminds it that the city of New York did much better by asking for bids.

Mr. Beeler, in his report, takes up the shortcomings of the service from the operating point of view.

GIFT TO TOKYO UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increased mutual understanding among the educated elements of the Japanese and American people is the purpose for which A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, has donated funds to the Imperial University of Tokyo for the foundation and endowment of a chair in the study of the Constitution, history and diplomacy of the United States.

In describing the exodus of precious objects from Northern Italy prior to the invasion, he said that in April, 1915, Corrado Ricci had begun this removal in Venetia and Venetia. Certain public authorities addressed a protest, however, to the Prime Minister and the work was stopped. Later, when the Minister for War sent Captain Ojetti to Venice at the beginning of the war, the work went forward again under his supervision. He went with other patriotic organizations.

OKLAHOMA PATRIOTIC LEAGUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma Patriotic League will soon be given a charter and will then perfect a state-wide organization in the schools. R. H. Wilcox, state superintendent of public instruction, has announced. The league is composed of school children and will cooperate with other patriotic organizations.

DAYLIGHT LAW AS COAL SAVER

Prof. Willson of Harvard Says Plan Will Be Adopted by Congress Aside From This Consideration as War Measure

According to Robert Wheeler Willson, professor of astronomy at Harvard, the present coal situation in the United States offers an excellent reason why the daylight-saving plan should be adopted. Apart from this consideration, it will be adopted presently as a war measure, he says; and he predicts that Congress will order the clocks of the country put ahead one hour through the coming summer.

Much of the saving in fuel under the new plan will come as a result of the reduction in the amount of artificial light used, he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He cited figures prepared by Robert L. Brunet, a public service engineer of Providence, R. I., whose estimate for a five-month period of daylight saving was that lighting bills would be cut down to about one-third what they are at present. The city of Providence alone, said Mr. Brunet, would save \$62,000, and for the whole United States the saving would be \$40,000,000, which would include fuel as well as lighting bills.

No estimate has been offered of the number of tons of coal saved, but it is apparent it would be large. In

England the Central Committee for the Disposal of Coal unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to adopt the daylight-saving plan, in order to save coal.

Professor Willson, who prepared the astronomical data on the subject for the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the daylight-saving plan, of which he was a member, and in other ways has worked for the adoption of the scheme, does not believe five months would be long enough. After giving this phase of the subject a good deal of study, he is prepared to recommend that it be seven months—from the middle of March to the middle of October.

To reach this conclusion required much work in the preparation of figures to learn how the change would affect communities in all parts of the country, and determine which dates likely would be of greatest general advantage. The United States, Professor Willson said, being farther south than England, can extend its daylight-saving period longer and get more benefit from it.

The question when the change in time should begin, and when end, Professor Willson said, is one to which all communities in the country should be giving thought, as it is the next important point to be settled, the adoption of the plan appearing to be assured. To assist those who are interested, wherever they live in the United States, in determining how their days will be divided between sunlight and darkness under the new plan, so that they may formulate their views, he has completed a series of tables by means of which a person may ascertain approximately the time of sunrise and sunset in his locality on any day. With this, every one will be able to tell something of how it will affect him.

In Boston, it has been estimated, an hour's saving of artificial light each day for 40 weeks would mean a saving of 14 cents a week, or \$5.60 a year, per family; and estimating 145,000 families, it would bring the amount saved for Boston proper to \$812,000, and more than twice that for Greater Boston.

Daylight-Saving Bill

President of Boston Chamber of Commerce Urges Early Action

Senator Brown has introduced at Albany a bill which would give the Industrial Commission power to suspend any or all provisions of the labor law during the period of the war and for two months thereafter. It is the same bill he introduced in the last session, when it was passed by both houses and its enactment was prohibited only by the veto of Governor Whitman. The bill would give absolute power to the commission to suspend, at its discretion, the laws regulating the hours and conditions with regard to the employment of women and children.

"The Chamber of Commerce is on record in favor of daylight saving," he said. "A special committee headed by A. L. Fliene and composed of some of the leading business, professional men and labor leaders of Boston, have investigated the subject most thoroughly and have issued a report, which to me, presents an unanswerable argument in favor of the plan. Personally I believe that the House of Representatives should be urged

to act favorably upon the Senate bill at the earliest possible moment. Every day lost is a further means of reduction of New England's rapidly dwindling coal supply."

"Large producers of electricity find their lighting peak and power peak overlapping at the end of the day in November, December and January. The adoption of the daylight-saving plan would tend to decrease this overlapping of peak loads and enable the producing electric companies to accept business that they now have to decline, or add new machinery to handle. Many electrical companies, owing to this overlapping, have a surplus of machinery which is necessarily idle much of the time. They only use 50 per cent of their equipment 90 per cent of the time owing to this condition," he said.

MR. TAFT BARS POLITICS IN WAR

Former President Tells Soldiers

People of United States Are Americans—Warns of Foes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, appeared on Feb. 1 before soldiers at Camp Gordon with a warning

against "whispering traitors." These are they, he said, who claim to be thorough Americans, add that they want America to win the war, but then add also their opinion that this country should never have gotten into it.

The former President is making a tour of military camps. He recently concluded a stay of two days at Camp Jackson, in South Carolina, made a short stop at Augusta, Ga., and came to Atlanta, where he was the guest

and speaker at a luncheon given by Atlanta men at the Capital City Club.

Later he began his series of addresses at Camp Gordon.

In his address to the soldiers, Mr.

Taft paid many compliments to the

United States Army, and later re-

viewed the reasons for the entrance

of the United States into the war.

"Today," he declared, "there are no

Democrats or Republicans. We are

all Americans. On our side is de-

mocracy. England, France, Italy, all

democratically governed countries

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Playing Dolls by Mail

If you were a little girl and lived in the far West, while one of your best friends lived in the East, do you suppose you could still play dolls together? Impossible? Not at all! This is the way two ingenious girls did it. Each had a family of paper dolls and each doll had all the dresses and coats that a well-dressed doll ought to have; but these dolls also had trunks and traveling bags, which they found in the advertising sections of the big magazines. If you were a paper doll, you could have the loveliest things, for they are to be had, with the aid of a pair of scissors, in the back of lots of magazines.

One day, the postman brought an invitation, from the little girl in the West to the little girl in the East, asking her paper dolls to come and make her dolls a visit. Of course, that was the wonder of all "Paperdollsdom" in that town, to think that one of their best families was to go West. The trunks had to be packed; new gowns and furs and lovely sport clothes were made ready; all sorts of conveniences were provided for the comfort of the travelers, charming luncheon basket, gifts for the far away friends. Finally, all was ready, only, of course, they didn't go to the station in an automobile, but in an envelope, with an extra stamp, and one day the postman left a large white letter at a certain door in the far West. Such joy! "Oh, Mother, the dolls have come! Do see them! Why, they have clothes for everything and they have brought my dolls all a present; isn't this the most fun? Can't we take them to Los Angeles with us, when we motor down next week?" Of course, Mother was as much interested as she should have been, and promised that the dolls might go on the motor trip.

Next came the letter to the little girl in the East, telling all about the dolls' arrival and all they purposed doing; already, they had invited one of the Western dolls to accompany them home when the time should come. Then came a second letter, telling of the automobile trip and the delight of seeing the fast growing Western city, its parks and the wonderful roads they motored over. You may imagine the good time the little Western girl had, writing these letters in the dolls' names, and how enthusiastically she could describe the splendid sunsets, the lovely flowers, the picnics, the visit to the schools of her Western friends, and the good time the little Eastern girl had answering them. It never was so easy to write letters before. The dolls went back East for Christmas and took the Western dolls with them, to see the snow and enjoy the winter sports. Then they went back to California, for wintry February and windy March. Later on, they all went to the commencement at one of the universities, where one of the paper dolls graduated and received all the paper doll honors. Of course, this all had to be described and explained. So they traveled back and forth, sometimes different ones coming or going, in fact, those dolls did just about everything that their owners did and a great many things that their little owners only played they did. But, you see, you can play dolls by mail. At least, two little girls found it good fun.

The New York State Troopers

The Empire State's police force, or State Troopers rather, for New York does not like to have the name police applied to her mounted patrol, is the newest and by all means the most distinctive constabulary in the country.... Indeed, they can be said to be modeled after no other police organization in the world, so different are they in every way.

And because they are different and because their methods of operation are distinctive, writes Irving Crump, in "The Boys' Book of Mounted Police," New York refuses to call them state "policemen" or even "constables." They are troopers, plain and simple, but troopers of a most unusual kind. To be sure, they are primarily a "repressive force," to quote Major Chandler, their organizer and superintendent, but "repression" can hardly be considered their chief object in life when one scans the brief but none the less interesting list of acts of heroism and bravery these men have accomplished in the short time they have been patrolling the Empire State....

New York is a huge State, with a large and heterogeneous population. It has within its boundaries every phase of life, every form of industry, and every form of community, from the largest city in the Western Hemisphere to the tiniest settlement or log cabin mountain dwelling. And this being true, it would seem from hasty judgment of affairs, that the proper policing or patrolling of such a vast and difficult territory must be a very hard problem.

It is no easy task, to be sure, but it is being accomplished amazingly well by what appears to be but a handful of men. The New York State Troopers number only 237 men, including officers, but any one of their number is equal to a score or a hundred men of any other type and, when that is taken into consideration, it can be said that the Empire State's police force is equal to its job.

As mentioned before, the New York State Troopers are unlike any other body of men ever assembled, from their gray and purple uniform outside, to the big grisly knot of courage which they all carry somewhere under their tunics.... They are the snappiest, most businesslike cavalry men (for that virtually is what they are) who ever responded to a bugle call....

For these troopers to patrol the State effectively, a very elaborate system has been worked out and put into operation, and so efficient has it proved that a veritable net is spread over the

The House With the Hide-and-Seek Cupboards

In her book, "When I Was Your Age," Laura E. Richards, author of so many delightful books for young people, tells stories of her childhood days, with her brothers and sisters and her parents, especially with her wonderful mother, who was Julia Ward Howe, who wrote that beauti-

standing on the ground floor could reach the top step with his hands. But they had a great deal of variety; no two steps went the same way; they seemed to have fallen out with one another, and never to have "made up" again. When you had once learned how to go up and down, it

would often pick it for us, with a sigh, but a kind look, too. Mr. Arrow was an Englishman, stout and red-faced. Julia made a rhyme about him once, beginning,—

"Poor Mr. Arrow, he once was narrow,
But that was a long time ago."

Midway in the long, glass-covered

The Smallest Bees

The smallest honeybees in all the world are said to be dwellers in the East Indian islands and on the mainland of Hindustan. Their honeycombs are about as large as a child's head and the cells something about the size of a head of a pin; yet both the honey and the wax are exceedingly good in quality.

"But, you do know everything, don't you, Grandpa?"

Thus appealed to, Grandpa put down his newspaper. "That's a pretty large contract to fill," he replied, "and I wouldn't like to say that I could fill it; but I guess it's safe to say that I know most of the things little folks inquire about. What is it now?"

"We want to know who 'Uncle Sam' is," replied Bertie, speaking for himself and John.

"Why, 'Uncle Sam' is the United States," Grandpa answered.

"Oh, yes, of course, we know that," said Bertie, "but who started it? We don't either of us know, but I said I was sure you could tell us, and John said he reckoned you couldn't. You can't, can you, Grandpa?"

Grandpa laughed. "I'll have to make good after that. Fortunately I do know the story. Come over here, both of you, one on either side of me; perch up there on the arm of my chair—there's plenty of room. That's right! All comfey now?"

"All right, Grandpa," the boys replied; "we're ready."

"Well, then, the term 'Uncle Sam' first came into use during the war of 1812. That war, as your history books tell you, was fought between England and America, before the two countries had come to thoroughly understand each other, as they do now. It was waged principally on the Atlantic seaboard, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and it lasted about three years.

"In those days, just as at the present time, the Commissary Department was one of the most important divisions of the military operations. Can either of you boys tell me what they do in this department?"

"I know," said John quickly. "It's the department that looks after the eats."

Grandpa smiled. "Well, the 'eats,' as you call them, are part of it; but the Commissary Department usually stands for the organized system by which armies, or military posts, are supplied with the daily necessities, and it not only includes the articles themselves, such as food, clothing,

equipment, etc., but embraces the procuring of these things and the transporting and distribution of them, as well. The Commissary Department will contract with certain individuals, or firms, for immense quantities of certain articles; and, in the war of 1812, one of the contractors who furnished large quantities of supplies to the United States was a man named Elbert Anderson, of New York. Some of his supplies Mr. Anderson concentrated at Troy, N.Y., a town on the Hudson River. The Inspector at this point was a Samuel Wilson, a kindly, genial man, greatly loved by his workmen, and usually called by them 'Uncle Sam.'

"Now, all the boxes and casks, after being inspected, were marked thus: 'E.A.—U.S.' so as to designate which contractor had supplied them; and the marking fell to the lot of one fellow who enjoyed a good joke, whenever opportunity offered. So, when one of the other workmen asked the meaning of the initials, he replied, jokingly, that they stood for Elbert Anderson, the contractor, and Uncle Sam, the inspector."

"It's funny he didn't know that 'U.S.' stood for the United States," said Bertie.

"You must remember," said Grandpa, "that, in 1812, it was but a comparatively short time since these same United States had been known as 'The Colonies,' and there were lots of people to whom the new name still seemed strange.

"At any rate, the joke was passed among the workmen and thoroughly enjoyed by them all, including Uncle Samuel Wilson himself, who was often rallied upon the increasing extent of his possessions. Some of these workmen went, afterwards, to the frontiers and there partook of the very provisions they had assisted to pack and mark. They kept up the joke and the name 'Uncle Sam' soon spread throughout the country. As everything else of the army appointments bore the letters 'U.S.', 'Uncle Sam' became a ready name—first, for all that pertained to the United States and, finally, for the United States itself.

"Later, the cartoonists took it up, portraying 'Uncle Sam' as a tall, gaunt, rugged Yankee, with kindly shrewd eyes and long chin whiskers." They dress him in the flag, don't they, Grandpa?" asked John.

"Yes," replied Grandpa; "he is usually portrayed with striped red and white trousers, a plain dark blue coat, tall white beaver hat, and vest covered with stars."

The Detained Elephant

A man was once driving his horse and buggy down a very narrow road, somewhere in India. He went along all right for some distance and was driving fast so that he might reach the city before it grew too late. Suddenly something seemed to annoy the horse; he stopped, neighed and went through all sorts of queer antics, much to the man's dismay. Finally, the horse gave a forward plunge, and buggy, man and horse were all tangled in a thick bush.

The man could not understand what had troubled the horse, so he got out of the buggy and looked around him. "What's that?" asked Grandpa.

"Yes, that's what it was and, when we had chosen a beautiful spot where we wanted our home to be, we saw that the next thing to do was to cut down some of the trees which were growing all around. The men went to work and, before many days, they had cleared away a large place in the forest."

"Where did you sleep, Grandmother? You didn't have any house, did you?"

"No, we slept in the big covered wagons we had traveled in. But as soon as the trees were cleared away, the work of building our cabin was begun. For this we used the wood of the trees which had just been cut, and the strongest, finest wood of all came from the big oak tree I started to tell you about. It was such beautiful wood that Grandfather laid part of the big trunk aside, saying that he wished to make something out of it. Not another word would he say, though I teased him to tell me what he was going to do with it."

"Well, the weeks flew by and lengthened into months and our cabins were all built and the fields on the edge of the forest planted and farmed, before Grandfather had a moment to get at the piece of oak, which was lying near the shed behind our cabin. Then, one day, I heard the noise of sawing and this continued many days. Whenever Grandfather had a little spare time, he would go at that piece of oak, but I was ordered not to go near the woodshed."

"Weren't you awfully curious, Grandmother?"

"Yes, but I knew it would spoil Grandfather's surprise if I pried into his secret, so, of course, I did not try to do so. One day, when I woke up in the morning, something made me dress quickly and hurry out to get our breakfast. In the kitchen—it was kitchen and living room, too, Bobby—and sometimes war or pirates—but they play all games the same."

But when the weather's stormy, then Mother's sure to say, "Wouldn't it be fun if we should play upstairs today?"

And before we reach the attic, she has thought up something new; And she knows how to pretend so well that everything seems true.

"The table, Grandmother, the table!" She can act like Cinderella, or a Trojan, or a clown; And her fingers walk like elephants when we play Jungle Town:

She's my horse when I'm John Gilpin—and I like that game so well That I drive till she says, "Master dear, I need a breathing spell."

My mother's such a splendid chum i like the stormy days to come!

—Jane Blair Reid, in St. Nicholas.

Cuba's Products

Cuba is said to produce more sugar than any other country. In Cuba there are also many kinds of tropical fruits growing in abundance, as well as numerous useful trees, especially mahogany and cedar.



On Different Days

Most every day I go to play
With Ben, behind the barn;
I always wear, for fear they'll tear,
Stockings of heavy yarn.

But just at three a change you'll see,
On Friday afternoons;
My shoes are white, with buckles bright
As Grandma's silver spoons.

My stockings white are thin and tight,
My hair is neat, in curls,
At dancing school, this is the rule
For all the little girls.

I like to go all dressed up so;
We slide and step and turn.
Next day I romp again with Ben,
And somersaults I learn.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Clothes

Although my clothes are fine and gay
They should not make me vain,
For Nurse can take them all away,
And put them on again.

Each flower grows her pretty gown,
So does each little weed,
Their dresses are their very own,
And may be proud indeed!

—Abbie Farwell Brown.

Grandmother's Table

Bobby ran into Grandmother's room and, throwing a handful of nuts into her lap, said, "See, Grandmother, I found a lot of nuts in the woods today."

Grandmother looked them over, one by one, saying, "This is a hickory, this is a walnut. Here is a chestnut. And this one is the king of nuts, because it comes from the king of trees."

"What do you mean, Grandmother? That's an acorn, isn't it?"

"Yes, Bobby, but don't you know the proverb that says: 'Great oaks from little acorns grow'?" The acorn is the nut, or fruit, of the oak tree and, if you planted it and let it grow long enough, it would become a great tree, like those outside the window."

"Well, once upon a time that table pose was just a little acorn, like the one you gave me just now. It got planted

—Bobby.

"Because it produces the king of woods—oak. You know that the strongest wood there is for making furniture, and all sorts of other things is oak. My beautiful carved table over there is oak, Bobby," and Grandmother looked at it lovingly.

"That's the one that Grandfather made for you, isn't it?"

"Yes, many years ago, Bobby. Suppose I tell you the story of that table."

"Would you like to hear it?"

"I should say so," said Bobby, pulling a stool up beside Grandmother's chair and settling himself comfortably.

"Well, once upon a time that table pose was just a little acorn, like the one you gave me just now. It got planted

—Bobby.

"Then I shall tell about Rex, who was really one of the family."

"He came to the dear, old farmhouse, when he was a soft, fluffy, yellow ball, with a cable collar and snow-white shirt front—all paws, like most collie puppies. Such a sober-faced doggie he was, even then. We all petted and coaxed him, those first few days, because we realized how lonely he would be for the other six rollicking brothers he had just left. Even Dutch, the black and white kitten, helped, and his puppy days were mostly spent with her. It was amusing to watch them play hide-and-seek, up and down the big dining-room, Rex chasing Dutch from one place to another, till finally she would take refuge on the magazine table. When he put his long nose over the edge, she would catch it with her two paws and bite (ever so gently, it is true) and such scolding there would be. However, Rex prised her so much that, one day, his Master saw him carefully carrying her across the yard to the place where he buried his choicest bones. I think he intended to put her safely away with them but, of course, Dutch scampered off when he put her down to dig the hole.

When Rex grew up, he was taught to take his share of the work. First, it was to separate the chickens from the hens, at feeding time, so that the chickens would get a fair share. When he sat quietly down between them, waving his bushy tail, not one dared

to pass, for they seemed to know that Rex was as firm as he was gentle. It was Master's way.

Next, he learned to bring up the cows, and promptly at milking-time, you would see Rex bounding down the old lane, with its stone walls on either side, to the pasture near the woods. When all the cows were in the barnyard, back he would come to his master, with wagging tail and much dog talk, to tell him they were waiting.

One night he came with short, sharp barks and excited little runs back and forth from house to barn. When master said, "What's wrong, old fellow?" Rex said, as plainly as possible, "Come, do come, and see." You see, Rex could count and he knew he had brought only three cows, when there should be four. Master went to help find truant Mrs. Cow, who had wandered in the shady woods and lost her way. What excited yelping or dog-talking there was then, at last, they found her and Master said, "Good dog."

Rex could always be trusted. If Master and Mistress both left the house, they knew that Rex would never leave the yard, not for the choicest bone or even chocolates in a bag, of which he was very fond.

He soon made friends with all the neighbors, because he was so polite. He would go to the house, where he knew he would get a tid-bit and scratch, scratch at the door. When he was admitted, he would say, as plainly as a dog could, "I would like something to eat." When it was given him, he would carry it out and drop it on the ground, to give two sharp barks for "thank you" before carrying it home.

Rex was a clean doggie, too, and always kept his white paws as clean as clean. One day in the early spring, when all was mud, with just a few patches of snow, he followed me to the door but, after being told that his paws were too dirty, he was shut out.

Four moments later,

SUGAR-BEET MEN DECLINE TERMS

Farmers in Utah and Idaho Say They Will Not Produce Beets at Price Tendered and Allow Added Profits to Go to Refiner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That the greater percentage of the farmers of Utah and Idaho will refuse to raise sugar-beets for the refineries of Utah unless they are offered contracts that allow a fair margin of profit, was the declaration of C. G. Patterson, secretary of the Intermountain Association of Sugar-Beet Growers, who has just returned from Washington, D. C., where he has been representing the members of the association at conferences held with the Food Administration.

While expressing what he said was the sentiment of the farmers that they would, if necessary, even suffer a loss in the growing of the beets for factories under government supervision, Mr. Patterson stated that the farmers are displeased with the terms of the contracts offered by the sugar companies and refuse to raise beets at a loss to be converted into profits for those corporations.

Mr. Patterson conferred with more than 150 farmers at meeting here, and resolutions were adopted expressing their stand and laying their case before the national Food Administration.

A mass meeting was held in Layton by the farmers of Davis County, and a similar meeting held in Provo.

Mr. Patterson announced that a telegram which had been indorsed by the farmers had been sent to the National Food Administration. It said in part:

"Sugar-beet farmers, in mass meeting assembled, protest against a price of \$8.50 a ton for beets the current year, on the ground that the said price is insufficient to pay the cost of production. We protest the action of the sugar companies in Utah in seeking to induce the production of beets at the aforesaid price by appeals to patriotic motives of the farmers or by and through the use of the National or State Food Administrators."

"We demand that the sugar companies pay a price assuring the farmer reasonable profits in the production of beets, or submit facts to the Government showing that they are sharing losses with the farmer under present conditions."

Responsibility for producing a sufficient amount of sugar to meet the needs of the country next year remains entirely with the sugar companies, according to Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson stated that in view of the conditions existing, both the National Food Administrator and the State Food Administrator had said they did not expect the farmers to raise beets for the sugar companies at a loss and, according to Mr. Patterson, members of the Intermountain Association of Sugar-Beet Growers have pledged themselves to plant other crops unless reasonable prices are paid for the sugar beets.

Michigan Growers Object

Demand Assurance of \$10 a Ton and Refuse Refiners Offer of \$9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Hope of relief from another sugar shortage next winter by a larger output of the beet-sugar mills of Michigan, one of the leading states in the industry, is slight. This year's acreage was far below normal, owing to trouble between growers and refiners over price, and weather conditions affected tonnage and sugar content unfavorably.

During the winter the farmers have organized the Michigan State Beet Growers Association, to demand a price of \$10 a ton for beets regardless of the percentage of sugar they contain. The refiners have refused to offer better than a \$9 contract. Despite several state meetings, George A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator for Michigan, has been unable to bring the factions together.

Few contracts are being signed with either the independent factories or the Michigan Sugar Company's plants, although in normal years the acreage would be signed up by this time. The growers have held meetings in many counties and decided to plant other crops rather than yield. The mill men have refused Administrator Prescott's request for further conferences.

Cost Inquiry Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Beet Sugar Commission recently appointed by Food Administrator Hoover began its hearings on Wednesday to determine the cost of production of sugar beets and what would be a fair profit to the growers. Similar meetings are to be held in other sugar beet producing sections of the State. At Wednesday's hearing both producers and refiners were represented by attorney R. Whitley, a well-known sugar beet grower from the San Fernando valley, was the first witness called to testify.

GOVERNMENT CALLS RICE SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Preparations to deliver up to 250,000 pockets of rice to the Government are being made by the Lake Charles Rice Milling Company. This is a fourth shipment of the Government's order for 50,000 tons of rice to be shipped to the Allies, according to J. Alton Foster, manager.

STATE TO ACT AS WOOD AGENCY

Massachusetts Forestry Department Proposes to Take Orders in Carload Lots and Wants to Know of Available Supplies

Producers and consumers of cordwood are asked to make known their salable supplies and needs to the Massachusetts State Forestry Department at the State House, which announces today that, in view of the present fuel emergency and demand for cordwood, this office will serve as a clearing-house for both producers and consumers.

"We would say that this is no new development," says a statement issued over the signature of Frank W. Rane, state forester, "as we have been doing this very thing for several weeks, unofficially, for the producers and consumers with whom we have been in touch, but we think now is the time to branch out into a broader field and be of service to all."

The statement says that the department knows of a few thousand cords of wood, which it can recommend for immediate delivery. "We believe that the wood owner," says the announcement, "is entitled to a fair profit for his wood at this time, but discourage profiteering by dealers or other persons who may try to get into the business at this time. Therefore, we ask any person who wishes cordwood at the present time in carload lots, 12 to 15 cords, to immediately get in touch with this department, and we will try to serve them if possible."

All transactions will have to be handled on a strictly cash basis, and this department will endeavor to guarantee the procuring of the cordwood in a prompt manner and at a fair price. We also ask all owners and producers of cordwood who wish to sell it, and are able to ship at this time, to get in touch with this department, and we may be of service to them if possible."

M. LASIES URGES FRENCH AIR MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Lasies, deputy for Paris, urges the need for the formation of an air ministry in France with a special view to dealing effectively with the submarine menace. The German submarines, he says, began by carrying on a pirate warfare in French and English waters and along the great sea routes. Owing largely to the defensive and offensive measures adopted against them they have changed their tactics and the submarine warfare is entering upon a new phase. They are preparing to carry on a concerted action and to operate squadrons and flotillas. Next spring, when the American transports are coming over in large numbers, naval battles on a big scale may be anticipated. If Germany must fight her last battles in the air against England and France, it is on the sea that she will endear to counter the blow from America and on the sea she will attempt decisive action.

The attack of German submarines on the American convoys has been foreseen, says M. Lasies. The French, he declares, have the means of winning all their battles with the help of their English and American allies, provided they adapt themselves to new conditions and develop the armament and number of their light flotillas and, above all, provided they increase their naval defenses in a marked degree. It must not be forgotten, he points out, if the submarines increase their fighting value by operating in squadrons they are at the same time liable to lose some of their facility in maneuvering and to become more easily detected. A single submarine may be able to evade discovery from the air, but a flotilla is bound to submerge more deliberately.

For this reason M. Lasies says they must increase the number of their seaplanes and other aircraft. They must remember that collective effort must be met with collective effort. Hence they should assemble groups of powerful aircraft at the mouths of the large estuaries and at their big ports, and should be able to send out squadrons of these planes capable of operating over long distances to meet the American transports where they are likely to be attacked. M. Lasies asserts that the aircraft at the present time are insufficient in number and capacity for these purposes and that the progress made in the construction of these machines makes the attainment of an improved type possible.

A special effort should, he thinks, be made in this direction. He comes to the conclusion that the creation of an air ministry in France is a necessity of the present time. M. Clemenceau, he says, is a man of decision and is well qualified to see the need for and to carry out a reform which both their allies and their enemies have already initiated. Why, he asks in conclusion, should the French be behindhand?

The Daily States, also an afternoon newspaper, and the organ of the city and state political administration, discusses the question academically not going into its merits in the individual case of Louisiana. It gives warning, however, that "the people in wet states may find themselves swept off their feet . . . by a campaign that will have been during the past few years."

The liquor men, led in the main by John P. Sullivan, and a group of politicians close; involved with the present city administration of New Orleans, stood by their guns, and are now preparing for a hard fight on the floor of the next Legislature. The New Orleans Item, which has been more or less friendly to the liquor interests as opposed to general prohibition, says editorially that "the progress of prohibition will probably be much more rapid in wet states during the next few years than it has been during the past few years."

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GOVERNMENT SEIZES
BEANS FOR NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—About 20,000 pounds of beans stored in San Francisco and Seattle warehouses and en route to the United States from Japan and Manchuria, have been commanded by the United States Government for the use of its navy. The price to be paid for the beans has not been determined.

This is said to be the first instance on the Pacific Coast in which the Government has thus appropriated food for war purposes. Only beans being imported are included in the order.

MOTION PICTURES FOR CHILDREN ARE URGED

Appeal to managers of motion picture theaters in behalf of the children of the State during the time of the closed schools is being made by the Boston Teachers Club and the Massachusetts Teachers Federation. The managers are asked to put on one educational picture a week on a subject of history, geography, nature study or literature. This is considered entirely practical, one of the leading managers of Boston having done so for two years with excellent results. The managers are asked further to take extra care in arranging their programs so that when these pictures are given the surrounding women,

will, even if suitable for adults, shall be a clean one.

In addition, teachers, parents and patrons of the theaters are asked to get in personal touch with their local managers and ask them to put on such bills. It is pointed out by the teachers that this work is made particularly necessary at this time as the motion picture houses offer the only warmth many of the children can have and they are flocking to the theaters by the hundreds.

LEAGUE WITHOUT GERMANY IS URGED

Col. Azan Says That Country Should Not Come in Until It Is Ready to Observe Treaties

A league of nations to prevent future wars, but with Germany not a member until that country is ready to observe treaties, was favored by Col. Paul Azan of the French Military Mission to the United States, formerly instructing the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and now commanding practically all sections, and have brought me in close touch with the people. I am, therefore, in a position to say that the people are in thorough sympathy with the purposes of the war. They feel that it would have been cowardice had we failed to defend our just and inalienable rights; that we would have been faithless to our forefathers, ourselves and our posterity had we failed to accept the challenge.

"My official duties have carried me during the last four months into more than 40 counties of the State, reaching practically all sections, and have brought me in close touch with the people. I am, therefore, in a position to say that the people are in thorough sympathy with the purposes of the war. They feel that it would have been cowardice had we failed to defend our just and inalienable rights; that we would have been faithless to our forefathers, ourselves and our posterity had we failed to accept the challenge.

The meeting at Huntington Hall, in the old Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings, was one of many held in the United States on Wednesday for the observance of that treaty. William Rotch of Boston president of the Alliance Française, with headquarters at Paris. Most of these branches, he said, held meetings Wednesday to reflect upon the friendly purposes of the treaty, which is said to be the oldest of the United States with another nation, being signed in 1778. Members of the Salon Française met at the Copley-Plaza and discussed means of further tightening the bonds between the two republics.

Article II of the treaty says: "The essential and direct end of the present alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty, and independence, absolute and contented of the United States as well in matters of government as of commerce."

The objects of that alliance are, regardless of political affiliations, in thorough and hearty accord with the President. They feel that he typifies the true American spirit and ambition. They feel, no doubt, that mistakes have been made in preparation for the war, but that such mistakes are only natural, and that the President should not be harassed and annoyed by faultfinding and destructive criticism, all of which is bound to give aid, comfort and encouragement to the enemy. The people feel that this is the time to stand solidly together, man to man, and if we have differences, to settle them after the war is over.

"The farm products the past year—grain, poultry, live stock and fruit—of this State amounted to \$1,000,000,000. This will go a long way toward feeding the army. This year the total will increase very largely. Missouri harvested 1,700,000 acres of wheat in 1917. Last year the acreage was increased to 2,700,000. The splendid condition of the wheat now is highly satisfactory and this year's yield may double that of 1917. This year's corn crop will show an increase of perhaps 50 per cent.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Certificates of Indebtedness Amounting to \$3,000,000,000 to Be Sold in Advance of the Next Government Bond Issue

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The next Liberty Loan campaign probably will be inaugurated in April. Before that time \$3,000,000,000 will be raised by the sale of certificates of indebtedness under a plan looking to systematic investment by every bank in these short-term securities.

The plan for preparing the way for the third loan, announced by Secretary McAdoo, provides for the issuance of \$500,000,000 or more of these certificates every two weeks, until the total runs to \$3,000,000,000 by the middle of March. Every national bank, state bank and trust company is asked in telegrams sent out by Mr. McAdoo to set aside each week about 1 per cent of its gross resources for investment in the certificates.

The first of the \$500,000,000 certificates issued under this plan, it was announced, will bear 4 per cent, the same rate as other recent issues, will be dated Feb. 8, and will mature May 9. Subscription books close Feb. 15. The certificates of this and other future issues will be received eventually in payment of Liberty Loan receipts.

The secretary's plan calls virtually for the loan by banks, big and little, of the \$3,000,000,000 aggregate of certificate issues before the real Liberty Loan campaign starts. By this means that sum would be guaranteed in the Liberty Loan drive, and the difference between that sum and the total of the Liberty Loan would have to come largely from individual subscribers. Treasury officials also believe that the financial condition of the nation can be judged closely by the success met by the advance sale of certificates. About half of the first Liberty Loan was raised in advance by certificate sales and about two-thirds of the second loan.

Already \$400,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness have been sold in anticipation of the third loan, and about \$1,145,000,000 certificates are outstanding to be received in payment of income and excess profits taxes by next June.

Secretary McAdoo's appeal to banks to set aside in installments 10 per cent of their resources was urgent.

"We are approaching a critical test on the battle fronts of Europe," he telegraphed each bank. "If the banks, which are the first line of financial defense, fail to support the Government fully in its necessary operations, we shall imperil America's army and America's safety. I know that I have only to state the case to command the support of every patriotic bank and banker. This is a supreme duty of patriotism. May I count on you to do your part, and to telegraph me immediately at my expense that you will?"

The secretary also pleaded for economy of credits by banks and promotion of campaigns of economy among bank patrons.

"There is a steady growth in the movement for economy," his message said. "Banks should be able by participating in the campaign for economy, which means economy of credit as well as economy of expenditure, to teach their customers to have and accumulate the means to buy Government certificates and bonds."

By this method, a distribution of treasury certificates should become possible which will relieve the subscribing banks of at least part of their purchases and furnish the means of making payments for the next issue of Liberty bonds without undue strain.

Financial reasons for the campaign were explained as follows:

"I desire to postpone the next Liberty Loan until conditions will insure a wide distribution of the bonds throughout the country. I request the board of directors or trustees of each bank and trust company to reserve each week out of its loanable funds, for the use of the Government of the United States, about 1 per cent of the gross resources of their institution, not to exceed in the aggregate 10 per cent, and to invest that amount in treasury certificates of indebtedness."

Certificate issues in the past have been absorbed largely by the bigger banks. Secretary McAdoo now hopes to distribute this burden more equally over the whole financial fabric of the country.

The huge funds thus gathered to government account will not pile up in the treasury, but will remain largely in banks designated as government depositories, subject to draft by the treasury. In this way the \$3,000,000,000 can be accumulated ready for use as needed for big war expenses, now more than \$1,000,000,000 a month, without great disturbance of the banking business.

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE'S STATEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Operations of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, compared with the previous year are:

	1917	1916
Total reserve	\$30,928,000	\$2,082,068
Circulation	46,131,000	235,000
Billion	68,000,000	3,000
Other sec.	98,800,000	5,000,000
Other dep.	120,504,000	2,860,000
Public dep.	41,142,000	2,907,000
Government sec.	56,839,000	1,014,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18.60 per cent, compared with 19.37 per cent last year. Clearings through London banks for the week were £440,560,000 compared with £413,090,000 last week and £420,220,000 in the corresponding week last year.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW STEEL CONCERN

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Development of a large independent iron and steel company here, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, is expected to be the outcome of two recent purchases by the Sharon Steel Hoop Company. The latest is its acquisition of the Lowell blast furnace and surrounding acreage from the Ohio Iron & Steel Company.

It is unofficially announced that the Sharon Steel Hoop concern will increase its capital from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and give \$3,000,000 of this increase to Ohio Iron & Steel for property purchased from that company.

With the completion of two open-hearth furnaces under construction, Sharon Steel Hoop will have a daily capacity of about 140 tons. It is also building a continuous sheet bar mill, and has two plate mills, nine sheet mills and a large pressed steel department. Its finishing capacity in Sharon is about 18,000 tons monthly.

The Ohio Iron & Steel Company was organized in 1880, with a capital of \$35,000, which has since grown to \$2,100,000.

REAL ESTATE

H. C. Dodge, Inc., has purchased a large tract of vacant land, fronting on Alger Street, near Dorchester Avenue, South Boston, which they intend improving with a manufacturing building at once. The parcel contains about 25,894 square feet, and is assessed on a valuation of 20 cents a square foot. The Alger Land Trust was the grantor.

Papers have gone to record from the same grantors to the S. A. Woods Machine Company for another large tract of land adjoining the above parcel, on which the new owners expect to build a factory.

An improved property sold in the South End district, consists of a four-story and basement brick house and lot of land, containing 2005 square feet valued by the assessors at \$15,000. Of this amount \$7000 is land value. Mamie Chartoff bought from Catherine McCarthy.

Among the most important transactions in Roxbury real estate today, were the following sales from Mary J. Ryan to Adelaide A. Quinn. A frame house and 1780 square feet of land, 35 Orchard street, valued on the assessors' books at \$2700, of which \$1500 is land on the land; two frame buildings at 25 and 27 Chadwick street, taxed on \$3800, with \$1800 on the 4070 square feet of land; four frame houses, taxed in the name of Joseph A. Ryan, at 66 Chadwick street. These houses occupy 3114 square feet of land, valued at \$1800, and the total assessment amounts to \$3400.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 7.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—S. P. Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co.; Lenox.

Chicago—C. J. Reynolds of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati—Nathan Plaut of N. Plaut & Co.; Tour.

Clarkburg, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherbury of G. P. Leatherbury Shoe Co.; Tour.

Cleveland—C. E. Petot; U. S.

Denver, Colo.—L. M. Purcell of L. M. Purcell Co.; Boston City Club.

Kansas City—S. O. Barton and H. R. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcovich of E. Olcovich Co.; Essex.

Minneapolis—F. W. Rowland of Bannon & Co.; U. S.

Montreal, Can.—Nathan Cummings of Lenox.

New Orleans—I. Kohlman of I. Kohlman & Co.; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.

Philadelphia—G. L. Apgar of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.

Pittsburgh—A. Lazarus of Lazarus Bros.; Essex.

Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; 132 Lincoln St.

San Francisco—George Weeks of Wilton M. Myers Co.; Tour.

San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickleback & Co.; 157 South St.

San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.

Savannah—A. S. McDougald of A. S. McDougald Co.; U. S.

St. Louis—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Elkin; Avery.

St. Louis—C. C. Rhein & H. A. Davis of Rhein Shoe Co.; Essex.

Tacoma, Wash.—W. F. Stilson of Stilson Kellogg Shoe Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Newmarket, Ont.—A. J. Davis; U. S.

Portsmouth, O.—Wm. B. Altsman of Selby Show Co.; Tour.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh fish arrivals at South Boston today were: Steamers Tide \$4,500 pounds, schooners Somerville \$6,000, and Matthew S. Greer 42,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7@8, steak cod \$12.75@13.50, market cod \$8@9.50, pollock \$11@14.75, and cusk \$7.25. There were no arrivals at Gloucester today.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

Total reserve £30,928,000 *Increase £2,082,068

Circulation 46,131,000 235,000

Other sec. 68,000,000 3,000

Other dep. 120,504,000 2,860,000

Public dep. 41,142,000 2,907,000

Government sec. 56,839,000 1,014,000

*Decrease.

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NATIONAL BANK RESOURCES HIGH

Three Times as Many State and Private Banks, but National Institutions Show Up Well

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although there are nearly three times as many state and private banks in the country as national banks, the resources of the latter, in whole and in detail, are not very far behind the former. For instance, state and private institutions, according to compilations of June, last year (latest aggregate figures available), show total loans of \$11,600,000,000, while loans of the national banks at the same time aggregate close to \$9,000,000,000. Deposits of state institutions amounted to \$17,600,000,000, compared with \$12,700,000,000 for the national banks.

Nevertheless, reports of the state and private banks throughout the country indicate that they are sharing in the prosperity and expansion reflected in national banking institutions, and in most respects are holding their lead over the latter. Growth of some of the trust companies in New York City during the last two or three years is an illustration of this.

Taking the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company for example; the former had resources at the end of 1914 of \$375,123,800. Resources of the Guaranty Trust Company at the end of December, 1914, were \$269,209,200. At the close of 1917 resources of the National City Bank had risen to \$812,681,600, or an increase of 111 per cent. Resources of the Guaranty Trust Company, according to the last report, amounted to \$660,745,296, or an increase of 145 per cent.

The Consolidated statements of condition of 27,923 reporting banks in the United States for June, 1917, including national, state, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies, showed aggregate capital of \$2,274,200,152 and aggregate resources of \$371,267,138. This is an increase during the year of 410 in number of banks reporting \$79,099,037 in capital and \$4,855,245,441 in resources.

The following statement shows increases during the year in principal items of resources and liabilities of banks under state supervision, compared with the increases shown by reports of national banks for the same period:

State and National Private Banks

No. of banks 20,319 7,604

Increase 385 25

Pct. of inc. 1.93 0.33

Resources \$11,674,100,000 **\$8,567,300,000

Increase 1,509,600,000 1,232,000,000

Pct. of inc. 14.85 16.68

Aggregate res. 20,832,000,000 *\$16,230,400,000

Increase 2,492,000,000 2,363,600,000

Pct. of inc. 13.58 16.97

All deposits 17,671,200,000 12,711,800,000

Increase 2,171,800,000 1,834,700,000

Pct. of inc. 14.01 17.42

Capital 1,191,400,000 1,082,800,000

Increase 62,400,000 16,800,000

Pct. of inc. 5.53 1.58

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir Henry Crail, K. C. B., who was recently appointed a Privy Councillor, was, for 19 years, secretary of the Scottish Education Department, and has sat in the British House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as member for Glasgow and Aberdeen universities since 1906. Educated at the High School, Glasgow, Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford, he was appointed examiner in the Education Department in 1870, and in 1885 was appointed Secretary of the Scottish Education Department, a position which he held until 1904. Sir Henry is the author of several books, amongst which may be mentioned his "Life of Swift," published in 1882, and "A Century of Scottish History," published in 1901.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, one of Nebraska's representatives in the United States Senate, is figuring, with Senator Reed of Missouri, among the chief critics of the War Department and its administration under Secretary Baker. A Democrat, he often has differed from the Administration since the war in Europe opened, and has not hesitated to be in a minority not only of his party, but of the national legislature when Congress has defined its substantial agreement with President Wilson's definitions of national policy and his call for specific action. Mr. Hitchcock was born and grew up in Omaha, where he now resides when not in Washington. His education was received in Omaha and in Baden-Baden, Germany. He is a lawyer by profession and a journalist by choice, his success in gaining control of newspapers in Omaha, and in administering them, having been notable in the history of mid-western journalism. His experience as a national lawmaker dates back to 1903, when he first entered the House. In 1911 he won a seat in the Senate. He is a man of ability, force of character and liking for the contest of politics.

Ruth Ferriss Russell, who represents the Borough of Brooklyn on the reorganized Board of Education of the city of New York, is the wife of Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the faculty of law of New York University. She graduated from the woman's law class of this university. For problems of education and their solution, she has long had a penchant; and to prove it, has been president of the Froebel Society, a member of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, and, for 10 years, secretary and a member of the local school district board in the section of Brooklyn where she resides. In her relations with the university from which she got her professional degree, with the churches and philanthropic agencies of the borough in which she has resided, and with the progressive institutions of the community, her attitude has been one of loyalty and service.

J. J. Shannon, who has been chosen a foreign associate member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris, is a native of Auburn, N. Y., but has resided in London since his boyhood. He studied art at the South Kensington School, and there won distinction for his figure painting. His forte is portraiture, and his eminence has been recognized by his election to the Royal Academy of England, in 1909, and by the prizes conferred upon him in international competitions by juries of awards at international expositions in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Chicago. Specimens of his best work are to be found in the permanent collections of the leading galleries of London, New York, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh.

James Duff, who has been named as chief inspector of public schools and assistant inspector of high schools and collegiate institutes in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, has back of him a creditable career in the schools of Ontario and of the West, a career taking the form of teaching and administering the schools, and later of school inspection, a duty which he has performed to the satisfaction of the teachers, without lowering educational standards. During the last two years Mr. Duff has specialized in the care of the high schools and collegiate institutes.

Oswald Garrison Villard, who to control of substantial holdings in the New York Evening Post and in The Nation and to service as an editorial writer on the Evening Post now adds direct editorial control of The Nation, is a son of Henry Villard, and a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the renowned abolitionist and non-resistant. Weishbaden, Germany, was his birthplace, and from Harvard University he received both his bachelor's and his master's degree, his specialty while in the university being modern history, especially that of the United States, a subject which he taught for a time at Harvard, while serving as an assistant on the faculty of history. Having chosen journalism as a profession, young Villard finally ceased teaching and went to Philadelphia to serve his time as a reporter and to get an inside view of the practical side of newspaper making. The service which he gave the Evening Post during the first months of the war, while acting as special Washington correspondent, was noteworthy for special knowledge of the apparent policy of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. Mr. Villard is a man with strong pacifist leanings, and is an ardent believer in full discussion now of all phases of a peace settlement. His influence with both The Nation and the Evening Post is being used to give wide publicity to all data disclosing the opinions of the groups that believe in a negotiated peace. His chief work as an author is a life of John Brown, written 50 years after the close of that radical's career.

MEMBERS OF THE AIR COUNCIL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, ENGLAND.—The Air Council which was established by Order in Council of Jan. 2, is constituted as follows: Lord Rothermere, Secretary

BY OTHER EDITORS

Alaskan Coal and Oil Needed

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—Doubtless the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has a special interest in advocating measures looking to the larger utilization of Alaskan coal and oil, but when we consider the huge increase in the consumption of these fuels and the heavy drafts entailed upon our domestic supply sources, the appeal in that regard hits a responsive chord. Under existing conditions our receipts of coal and oil from Alaska are negligible, and we are obliged to keep immense quantities of coal from our eastern mining fields to Pacific points, by way of the Panama Canal and overland by rail. This practice has been rightly described by Chairman Peabody of the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense "as a horrible misuse of equipment that we need so much for other purposes." The taking of these huge supplies of coal from other parts of the country has been one of the large contributory factors to the shutdown of industries on account of lack of fuel. If the production of coal and oil in Alaska cannot be stimulated immediately and in a manner to relieve the existing crisis, it is nevertheless matter that should receive serious attention. If testimony from well-informed sources can be relied upon, and if present appearances are trustworthy it is vitally necessary to increase our supply of coal and oil. Such being the case, measures should be adopted to bring about the opening of the great virgin stores of fuel in Alaska and put ships into service to bring it to our Pacific ports as means of national relief. If the present laws relative to land leases in Alaska are inadequate to secure the ends sought—and apparently they are—amending legislation should be enacted. There has been too much of the kind of conservation that merely serves to lock wealth tightly against being used for the good of the nation.

More especially is this the case with the remoter or lesser known fronts. Since their magnificence offensive of July, 1917, and their no less masterly retreat before overwhelmingly superior forces in August, the operations of the Rumanians have been obscured by the events of greater magnitude that have occurred elsewhere. They have found themselves in a most difficult position. Their retreat was enforced by the chaotic conditions into which the Revolution had thrown the Russians that supported their flanks, and the fact that they have been able to hold their ground is a very great tribute to their organization and determination. That the Rumanian Army is not the least disengaged, or infected by the disintegration that has attacked their nearest ally, is proved by the preparations that are being made for the coming winter.

Precautions are being taken to cope with the severity of the weather. Trenches are everywhere being improved with a view to a greater possible protection, barracks are being constructed for troops in rest and in reserve. Everything is being done to insure the security of the line and to maintain the army at the highest pitch of efficiency.

There are naturally great difficulties in the way of procuring sufficient supplies of material, or of importing them from Russia, but the Rumanian railways have been vastly improved since the disorganization imposed upon them by the invasion of the country last year. Their capacity has developed until they are capable of carrying a volume of traffic three times as great as they could last year and by this means the shortage of supplies is being combated.

Throughout Rumania, both in the military and civil populations, morale is high, and there is an evident determination to hold out until the opportunity arrives for another brilliant offensive, such as that undertaken in July, when the forces of the Central Powers opposed to them suffered a reverse that they esteemed one of the most serious of the whole war.

GOVERNMENT AND DRINK RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, ENGLAND—In acknowledging copies of resolutions passed at various public meetings on the subject of the drink traffic, and forwarded to him by Mr. Robert Harcourt, M. P., for Montrose Burghs, the Prime Minister writes to Mr. Harcourt as follows:

When you advocate temperance to me you are, as you are doubtless aware, dealing with one who has fought many battles on temperance platforms. I need not, however, remind you that the Government must, as far as possible, act by consent and must carry public opinion with it. We have reduced drinking to an extent that would have seemed incredible before the war. Not only have the hours been most severely curtailed, but the actual amount of alcohol has been enormously reduced. Take merely what has been done this year (1917). The output of beer, which had been reduced by the late Government to 26,000,000 barrels, was cut down by this Government to something like 14,000,000 barrels per annum. Simultaneously the withdrawal of spirits from bond was cut down by half. The manufacture of whiskey and other potable spirits has been stopped entirely.

The proposal for rationing sections of the people has been frequently considered, but it is more complicated in execution than the small amount of beer saved could justify. I can assure you that the whole problem has been constantly before us and is periodically reviewed, and that the Government would not hesitate to take any action if it were materially to assist in the successful prosecution of the war.

NEW ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The Admiralty announces that Captain A. Trant, master mariner of the Leyland Line, who has been attached to the naval staff of the Admiralty since September, has been appointed marine superintendent in the convoy section of the naval staff. In this capacity he will visit the ports from time to time, and masters of ships are invited to call upon him if they have any matters they wish to report or discuss whom he rescued in June last.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The Minister of Pensions has appointed Sir John Collie, C. M. C., to be director of medical services for the Ministry of Pensions.

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LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Public Works Department

Important Notice

CHELSEA BRIDGE

Chester bridge, over main channel of Mystic river, will be closed to all traffic from 12 M.

February 5, 1918, until further notice.

EDWARD F. MURPHY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Boston, February 5, 1918.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—
State House, Boston, Feb. 5, 1918. The Committee on Legal Affairs will give a hearing to parties interested in H. 100, a petition of the Commonwealth for an injunction against the building of a bridge across the Connecticut River at H. 100, that is, between the towns of Northampton and Holyoke, Massachusetts, for an illegal bridge imposed upon them by H. 1002, that William G. Walsh be compensated for illegal damage done to his property by the building of an illegal bridge imposed upon him by H. 1003, relating to the disposition of surplus from the sale of pledges; and H. 1004, that the bill be referred to the office of clerk of courts at Room No. 249, State House, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M. Clock A. M. E. HOWARD CHASE, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—
State House, Boston, Feb. 6, 1918. The Committee on Cities will give a hearing to parties interested in H. 100, a petition of John F. Greene of Cambridge for reinstatement as a member of police force of said city, at Room No. 249, State House, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 10:30 A. M. GEORGE D. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman; HARRY C. WOODILL, Clerk of the Committee.

HEAVIER LOADING OF
OF CARS REPORTED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The committee on intensive loading of freight cars, P. C. Eldredge, chairman, reports success in the movement for well-loaded cars, says the Milwaukee Journal. In November, 1917, compared with November, 1916, there was an increased merchandise tonnage at 147 cars and the increased weight per car was 3167 pounds. In the merchandise loading at Milwaukee for December, the average weight per car jumped from 11,000 to 15,000 pounds. The saving in Milwaukee alone was 1854 cars in December.

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EDUCATIONAL

SCOTTISH SCHOOL BILL'S INTENTIONS

Introduced Into House of Commons Unexpectedly, Secretary for Scotland in Brief Remarks Gives Outline of Measure

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Somewhat unexpectedly the Scottish Education Bill was introduced in the House of Commons a full week before Christmas Day. The measure, as printed and circulated directly after the first reading, is entitled "A Bill to Make Further Provision with Respect to Education in Scotland and for Purposes Connected Therewith." Broadly viewed, the new scheme follows the same lines as the English measure which has now been withdrawn for redrafting. The age up to which full-time schooling is required has been placed one year higher than in England, 15 as against 14, but the part-time continuation classes are not to be made compulsory in either country after 18 years of age.

There are liberal provisions designed to secure that children and young persons of promise shall have the opportunity of continuing their education at an intermediate or secondary school, and also at a university or a central institution or a training college for teachers. For these purposes school or college fees may be paid from the public purse and maintenance allowances be granted.

Such payments are to be made by the local education authorities which the bill sets up in place of the old school boards. It is in regard to these administrative clauses that the chief opposition is likely to arise, as was abundantly indicated by interruptions during the course of Mr. Munro's speech. The Secretary for Scotland has chosen the drastic alternative of replacing the present school boards (many of which are very small), not by larger boards, but by committees of the county councils and city councils, thus bringing the administration of Scottish education into line with that of England. No speech, however, was made against these clauses, since no member was willing to take the responsibility of opposing the measure as a whole.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Munro has followed very closely the recommendations of the teaching profession for the reorganization of education in Scotland. This is seen not only in the clauses referred to above, but also in the provision made in the bill for the establishment of a national advisory council, consisting "as to not less than two-thirds of the members, of persons qualified to represent the views of various bodies interested in education."

There is in future to be a single education (Scotland) fund, and grants are to be made to the local authorities under schemes for the county or city which they are required to submit for the approval of the Education Department. Further to discuss the bill in detail would scarcely be profitable, but its general provisions may be gathered from the speech in which the measure was introduced. Special attention should be directed to that part which is concerned with denominational schools, since this is likely to be the second point of difficulty when the bill gets into committee.

The Secretary for Scotland, in asking leave to introduce the bill, spoke very nearly as follows—under what is known as the 10-minutes rule:

I ask for the forbearance of the House when I endeavor to explain, in the limited time allotted to me, the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Bill. No Scottish bill of recent times, I venture to say, has been more ardently desired or more eagerly awaited in Scotland than this bill. It is, of course, unthinkable that there should be an education bill for England and that we should have no education bill for Scotland. The main object of the bill is to effect a further improvement in the provision of education for all classes of the population, and to make that provision available to residents in remote and isolated districts. Accordingly it is proposed to raise the age for full-time school attendance from 14 to 15, and to make attendance at continuation classes obligatory upon pupils between the ages of 15 and 18 who are not in full-time attendance at school; to restrict employment both before and after school hours of children attending school; and to regulate still further the employment of children or young persons under the age of 15 in factories and in mines. The local authorities are empowered to provide books not only for children and young persons who are attending school, but also for adult readers; and provision is further made, in accordance with what I think is the traditional aspiration of the Scottish people, to insure that, so far as is practicable, no child or young person who gives promise of ability shall be debarred by reason of difficulty of access or want of means from full opportunity for the development of his faculties by attendance at secondary schools or universities.

To accomplish these objects certain subsidiary changes seem to me to be imperative. I shall mention three. In the first place I think it has been long recognized that burgh and parochial school boards provide an inadequate basis for the satisfactory organization of secondary education. They form a still more inadequate basis for the organization of a series of continuation classes such as this bill contemplates.

Finally, I am satisfied that there is a large volume of opinion in Scotland which favors the setting up of a body representative of universities, local

authorities, teachers, and other classes of persons specially interested in education, as a forum for the discussion of educational questions. After much consideration, I have thought it proper to give effect to this view by providing for the constitution of an advisory council. The council is designed to assist the minister and the department in framing educational proposals. It is not my intention that it should in any way interfere with the direct responsibility of the minister to Parliament, and I do not think it will have that effect, nor will it prevent direct access to him with regard to educational questions by local authorities, or, indeed, by any section of the community.

BRITISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the pioneers of girls' education in London is now surrendering her position as headmistress after 41 years of service. Miss C. E. Rigg has been in control of the Mary Datchelor School for Girls in South London since the year 1877, when it was started in a fine old house with only 30 pupils. Now there stands at the foot of the long, climbing, pleasant road, known as Camberwell Grove, a large red brick building in Queen Anne style, designed to accommodate over 500 girls, receiving a high school education in various departments.

The school owes its name and origin to a bequest made in 1726 by Mistress Mary Datchelor, a resident in the parish of St. Andrews Undershaft, in the City of London. The benefactress, who never married, was a woman of some property; by her will she left a coffee house in Threadneedle Street as an endowment out of which a certain number of poor people within her native parish were to be periodically relieved, and a certain number of poor boys were to be annually apprenticed to a trade. As the population moved out more and more beyond the city boundaries, the claimants for help became fewer, while at the same time the value of the legacy increased. Ultimately the Charity Commissioners (now merged in the staff of the Board of Education) decided that the bulk of the bequest must be used for educational purposes less limited in scope, and their approval was given to a scheme for the establishment of a high-class school for girls in South London.

So rapidly did the school grow that within a year and a half there were 200 pupils in attendance, and before the end of seven years the endowment fund was almost exhausted, owing to building and other expenses. In 1894 the Company of the Clothworkers of the City of London offered to take over the school, administer what funds were left, and subsidize it to the extent of a fixed sum annually. A fresh scheme having been drafted, the school came into the hands of its new governors. From that day it has gone from success to success. Laboratories, gymnasium, art rooms and lecture rooms have been formed; the staff has been increased. So good in quality is that staff that for many years past the Datchelor School has prepared its best pupils for the intermediate examinations of the London University, and has even presented a few of the elder girls year by year for the final B. A. The social side of the school is well developed. There is an Old Girls' Club of more than 300 members and a Datchelor School Magazine issued each term, with a circulation of 700 copies. It may well be imagined that the tokens of esteem and love which were shown to Miss Rigg at the final concert and entertainment given to her by her pupils did not lack anything in sincerity or fulness of expression. An organ, subscribed for by past and present students and others, is to be placed in the great hall of the school as a memorial to their headmistress and friend.

According to The Schoolmaster, the assistant school teachers of Ireland are up in arms against the proposals contained in the White Paper dealing with the allocation of the supplementary grant for primary education in Ireland. The executive of the teachers' organization at a recent meeting flatly refused the Government's proposals, and announced that it was preparing to concentrate all its resources on a campaign against them.

The scheme as it stands is stated to leave a large number of teachers without a decent minimum salary, their treatment being in striking contrast with the war provision which the department of agriculture and technical instruction has been enabled to make for the lower ranks of its officers.

One point which puzzles the teachers is how a scheme of the kind, which the commissioners of national education never had before them until it was presented to the House of Commons and the public, came to be adopted and enforced over their heads.

There has recently been started in Ireland a movement in favor of using Roman type instead of the customary Irish letters in printing Irish works. In adopting this course with regard to one of his own books, Canon O'Leary has given to the press a statement of his reasons for coming to such a decision. Among Irish scholars who express their approval of the Canon's action one declares that the employment by the Gaelic League of these ancient letters was a step in the wrong direction. From old men who knew quite thoroughly the older religious literature, printed in the ordinary lettering, this scholar had heard bitter complaints that the "new" letters used by the Gaelic League prevented them from reading any more Irish. It would obviously be an important simplification in the school teaching of Irish if the Roman type were used for all purposes.

I may add that this solution is not inconsistent with the existing law as to the provision of education in Scotland. We have no equivalent of the Cowper-Temple Clause (a clause in English educational law which offers facilities for undenominational religious teaching). Each school board has power today to give denominational education in its schools, and there are boards who, in point of fact, under the existing law, do provide denominational instruction of different types in their schools, to suit the requirements of different sections of the population. I hope, under the bill, to secure for all classes of children in Scotland, whatever the religious belief of their parents may be, their natural birth-right of equality of educational opportunity.

Finally, I am satisfied that there is a large volume of opinion in Scotland which favors the setting up of a body representative of universities, local

THE SCHOOL AND THE COMMUNITY

Dr. John P. Garber, Superintendent in Philadelphia, Points Out Close Connection Necessary, Especially Because of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In what is undoubtedly the most farsighted passage in his annual report, Dr. John P. Garber, superintendent of Philadelphia public schools, states that "probably no lesson of the war is self-evident as a state or an organization, is always self-disciplining. . . . We are too apt to judge the results of discipline from the outward response, forgetting that, after all, the self-discipline, the inner struggle and decision, is the really vital thing. True moral safeguarding consists in building up, through proper environment and adequate opportunities for instruction and exercise, conditions which actively and aggressively both will prevent yielding to appeals from wrong influences and tend to supplant them with better thoughts and activities if they have already gotten into the life."

"This is the school's opportunity to demonstrate at large not only its far-reaching influence but also the fundamental necessity of placing it, through adequate and appreciative support, on a plane in which it can yield its greatest power for good. The school is the one place in the community where people of all ages, creeds and beliefs can meet on a plane of common interests. It is also the place where, because of this fact, the fundamental needs of a democracy for economic, civil, and social well-being can best be fulfilled. Hence every community needs a school building which in every way is fitted to command the highest respect and to supply the fullest opportunity to its people.

"To meet absolutely the community needs, such a building must not only be thoroughly equipped to perform all its functions, but also to be open day and evening and, at least in some of its parts, for every day in the year. Fortunately such an extension of the activities of the school is relatively inexpensive. . . . Such larger use of the schools always provides for greater intellectual, moral as well as physical well-being for old and young."

Dr. Garber's report, which is to be printed in a few days, is given over almost entirely to the questions of education raised by the general condition of war and the specific conditions which have been brought out by the forced training of American youth for military service. Approaching these questions, as government employed educators usually do, from a viewpoint of unadulterated nationalism, he makes the following summary of the new obligations of the schools, as they have been revealed by the war, to produce:

1. A higher type of physical manhood;
2. A more alert and capable intelligence;
3. The conservation of material resources;
4. Greater and better productivity;
5. Fuller moral safeguarding of the people.

Under the first heading Dr. Garber makes an urgent plea for the extension of playground activities, both as to space, equipment and instructors, as a national need. Philadelphia, he points out, has made vast progress in this direction in recent years, but there are still 61 school yards in this city, many of them in the most congested quarters, in which the "available play space averages less than 10 square feet per pupil. The importance of suitable out-of-door and indoor play space is evident," the report continues.

Mental and physical "slouchiness" on the part of American youths which have brought the complaints of competent organizers of the United States Army, Dr. Garber attributes, under his second heading, partly to educational methods.

"There has been a strong tendency in our educational work to be satisfied with the mere knowledge side of education," he says, "thus ignoring what experience has always taught, that mere accumulation always ends in a plethora that tends to weakness. Unless the knowledge imparted is both usable and used, the mental 'slouchiness' of which complaint has been made cannot surely be avoided. There are, of course, such necessary things as the fundamentals of knowledge which must be held as matters of memory, but the proper appreciation of even such things by the pupil depends upon his ability to see their application as he learns them.

"Especially is this true of the excellent motion-picture work which is at our command. . . . I feel that a great opportunity for intellectual and moral development is being allowed to lie fallow while this motion-picture work is unprovided for in our schools. And in the meantime commercialized motion-picture places, with all the variety of their influences, have the field entirely to themselves."

In another part of his report, Dr. Garber calls attention to the fact that in all the plans for conservation of resources which have grown out of the war, the nation must not forget that after all is said and done, the greatest resource of all is the children.

"Under the stress of war conditions our allies, England, France and Italy, made the mistake of taking many of their elder boys and girls out of school to take part in war productivities. They soon, however, learned the shortsightedness of this practice and they now have by governmental decree established the policy of continuing their schooling up to the age of 18,

which is two years beyond our Pennsylvania continuation school age. It is well to keep these facts in mind in considering the labor inducements that are being so freely offered to get young people to leave school before they are at all adequately prepared for success.

"The state superintendent of one of our southern states affirms that his state is still suffering from the breaks in education permitted during the Civil War. If this was the effect 50 years ago we may be sure such breaks would be far more disastrous now."

In his discussion of moral training Dr. Garber brings out several truths too often neglected in the determination of school discipline and routine.

"A true democracy, whether it exists as a state or an organization, is always self-disciplining. . . . We are too apt to judge the results of discipline from the outward response, forgetting that, after all, the self-discipline, the inner struggle and decision, is the really vital thing. True moral safeguarding consists in building up, through proper environment and adequate opportunities for instruction and exercise, conditions which actively and aggressively both will prevent yielding to appeals from wrong influences and tend to supplant them with better thoughts and activities if they have already gotten into the life.

"Consideration of the home and community needs reveal the fact that they differ from those of the school itself only in time and degree. Hence the school seems naturally to be the great center from which should radiate such home and community influences. And the work, to be regularly established and systematically administered, naturally groups itself into: (a) educational and cultural activities, (b) recreational activities, and (c) preventive social activities."

The last paragraph of his report, before plunging into problems purely local, Dr. Garber makes a final plea for the cause of education in time of war.

"There is always a temptation in periods of stress toward practicing a short-sighted economy. This in school work is apt to take one or both of the forms of curtailing in time or curtailing in money. Parental selfishness and greed and the readiness with which child labor is sometimes exploited by employers are apt to infringe on the right of the child to a full education. The lack of vision on the part of taxpayers which leads them to withhold adequate funds for the fullest possible opportunities for their children is a fundamental mistake. Education is an investment both for the parent and the state. The adequacy of its returns is easily seen."

HOME ECONOMICS IN PORTO RICO

Obligation to Make Use of Result of Study in War Times Is Impressed on Girl Pupils

By the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Home economics as taught in the public schools in the island, is being put on a war basis. In a special bulletin to the teachers of home economics, recently prepared by Miss Grace Ferguson, supervisor of that work, attention is called to the fact that this study now occupies a more important place in the curriculum than ever before, and the following reasons are given:

"Many men are leaving for the war and it becomes necessary for women to make a living for themselves as well as provide for their families. The woman who is educated along some line of industry will naturally have the advantage over the uneducated one. It has always been the aim of home economics to train each girl so that when she leaves school she can immediately enter upon some money-making occupation. Some girls are sewing, others are embroidering, others are making different classes of eatables for sale. Some girls assist their families by saving the money formerly spent on seamstresses. The time has come when each girl must see for herself whether she is so proficient in some line of industry that some one else will pay her money for her efforts. Unless this has been accomplished, a girl leaving the fourth year work in home economics is more or less of a failure."

"The future history of the world seems to depend at the present time upon the food supply, both as to production and use. No class of people have spent more time studying these subjects than the home economics students; therefore, on account of your greater information you should have a great amount of responsibility to your family, your neighborhood, and your community, and because of this information now is the time when you will have to assist or join the army of slackers. One of the big problems in Porto Rico is the food question. Are you using your information in your home? Are you teaching your neighbors? If not, why not?

"Are you using the recipes for starchy vegetables which supply a large per cent of carbohydrates, thereby saving the wheat supply? Are you eating gandules, frijoles, garbanzos, beans, peas, thereby saving the meat supply? Are you cutting down on the amount of lard used as well as substituting coconut, cacao, etc., thereby saving the fat supply? Are you cutting down on the unnecessary use of dyes, thereby saving sugar for the Allies and the soldiers at the front?"

"Home economics students, because of their training along the lines of sewing, must do their bit toward helping to sew for the soldiers or people left destitute by the war. Because of

their training, they are better fitted to do this than many women in the home, who have never had systematic training. Because of their education, they must assume some responsibility toward people less educated, more incompetent than themselves. That is what an education is for.

"In many cases women are being called upon to assume duties previously allotted to men. If you have laid the proper foundation by learning to think rightly upon every occasion, to manage well, to handle every situation successfully, to make no failures in any line of your school and home work, it will be very easy for you to add a little information along new lines of work, and you will not make a failure should you assume the other duties of a man's work. It is thought which counts. We can become enthusiastic and energetic because we have a very great work to accomplish. This work must be done now; therefore, during the rest of the school year let us put forth every effort to do as much good as possible to the community in which we live, as well as make every effort to train each student of home economics, so that, should this be your last year of school, you will be a capable woman, able to take your place among the world's workers."

AMERICAN NOTES

A New York banker's ample endowment (\$125,000) of a chair in the Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan, to be filled by a person conversant with the history, diplomacy and constitutional evolution of the United States, is an interesting and significant event. In the early days of the making of the "New Japan" scholars from the United States aided in the instruction of Japanese young men in western thought; and of course during the intervening decades innumerable special commissions of officials from Japan have visited the republic to get light on problems of state. Moreover, hundreds of Japanese students have studied in American colleges and universities, men like Kaneko Komura, and the recently recalled Ambassador Sato. Men of letters like Lafcadio Hearn and artists like Fenollosa also have had formal recognition from imperial educational officials and have been authorized teachers in Japan. But the history, methods and aims of American republicanism have not been part of the Japanese program hitherto. Germany and Great Britain have been the models for such modifications of the older Japanese monarchy as have been deemed best. Can it be that Japan is looking with more favor on republicanism? The donor of this fund names Dr. Inazo Nitobe to be the first occupant of the chair. He has an American wife; he has studied the United States at first hand; and he already has proved by lectures at Harvard that he is intellectually competent for the important duty. He has long been known as a champion of a more democratic political structure for Japan.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., now has 4533 of its alumni and students in the army and navy, and 1267 of them in governmental and civilian war work. One thousand undergraduates are in training for commissions and 500 of the present senior class are absent in service. Yale's traditions and her habits as a college for rear-seeing athletes with a fighting spirit and as a haunt for the class of men who have rushed to the Plattsburg camp, help to account for this striking record, admirable from the nation's standpoint and the university's ultimate fame; but giving concern to the university treasurer and the governing board, faced with a large deficit in income. It is quite clear from the facts at Yale, Columbia, Harvard and Princeton that one of the serious by-products of the war is to be forged reconstruction of fiscal policies by the academic world, pending adjustments that will come with peace. The state universities will feel the pinch less, for what they face as servants of the State and what they do as educators of military and civilian volunteers and drafted men, the public treasury can be made to pay for. But the "corporation" of Harvard, or the trustees of the University of Chicago, or Leland Stanford Junior University, have no such resource, automatic and calculable. Harvard has more men within its classic walls now who are assigned there by the nation than it has students who matriculated in the usual way and who are taking the usual courses in the college or the post-graduate school. It is a free-will offering, and no pay will ever be asked for it, or taken if proffered. But the burden will throw on alumni and friends of the institution is not to be ignored.

That the dean of Simmons College, Boston, Miss Sarah Arnold, has gone to Washington to aid Mr. Hoover in his food conservation program, is due to the fine record she has made in Massachusetts working under Food Administrator Endicott. The founders of Simmons College built better than they knew when they created the school for practical training of women that has steadily drawn girls to it from all parts of the United States; and it is not surprising that its dean, who, to administrative ability adds unusual gifts as a speaker, should be called to Washington to aid the Food Administration in carrying out its plans for enlisting thousands of upper class students in women's colleges next summer in the food conservation and food rationing campaign. Vassar, of the older eastern colleges, is already fully committed to the service and is carrying it on now along with the regular work. Others will follow. The educated women of the country are to be let to the service of the men's colleges surpass them.

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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lord Howe's Headquarters, New York

The names of Nathan Hale and John André are inseparably associated in the history of the American Revolution, and by one of those rare coincidences which seem more like fiction than stern fact, the names of both these gallant gentlemen are written in the history of Lord Howe's New York headquarters in 1776. The Beekman mansion on the East River was built in 1763 by a descendant of William Beekman, who came from Holland in 1647 in Governor Stuyvesant's company. James Beekman was a sterling American patriot, who deemed it wise to take his family up the Hudson to Esopus when the British army approached his suburban home, and Lord Howe selected for his residence the attractive, richly furnished house set in park-like grounds, which was thus abandoned. Among the treasures of plate and china in the house, a tall

vase and two beakers of Hizen ware were all that were left behind by the soldiers, and these are still in the possession of the Beekman family.

To this headquarters Nathan Hale was brought for his brief trial and brief respite, but did not enter the house, appearing before Lord Howe in a greenhouse on the estate, and

spending the night there, in the custody of a guard. There he openly avowed his mission, and his love of country, proudly disowning the name of traitor when it was applied to him. "I have never acknowledged George III to be my king."

Washington had called for a volunteer of "unfailing courage, keen intel-

lect, ready tact and a good draftsman"; and as Lord Howe scanned the skillful plans and Latin notes which so well described his carefully erected fortifications, and observed the prisoner's intrepid bearing, he perceived what the worth of this youth would be to him. But Hale spurned the offer of pardon and honors if he would join the King's army. He was not a turncoat, if he had donned the disguise of a spy. "I wish to be useful," he had said. "If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to the performance of that service are imperious." And now he merely expressed his sorrow that he had not been able to deliver the information.

Four years afterward Major Andre slept one night in the house, in the room at the head of the broad staircase, and in the morning went out upon his fateful mission. The greenhouse was demolished in 1852, when streets were opened through the estate. The house itself, standing just west of First Avenue between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, was left to degenerate into tenements of a squalid type, and in 1874 was torn down. A grammar school now occupies the site.

Culture

Culture is not so much something we have as it is something we have absorbed, and that has become a part of us. It is static rather than a possession.—Frederic R. Marvin.

The Coming of the King

Britons and French with hearts and hands!
Knit ye the league of the neighbor lands!
Doubts and fears to the winds be hurled!
Freedom and friendship win the world!
We have conquered each other enough to prove
That which must conquer at last is Love;
For a loveless man is a lifeless clod,
And the spirit of love is a spark from God:
O Love-star, rise in the night, we pray,
And lead, lead on to diviner day.
The nations have heard, they have heard a call;
The voice was the voice of the Lord of all;
His mold is ready, his furnace hot,
Hath men's hearts in the smelting-pot!
For a time is coming—ah, let it come!

When the tiger in man shall be quelled and dumb;
When the shuttle of death shall ply no more
Twixt the hands of the weaver whose warp is war,
And envy and hate no more have sway,
For the former things have passed away.
But what of the word our ears once heard
That over the ages cease,
King Arthur himself should homage pay
To a mightier one of wider sway
Whom North, South, East, and West obey.
Lover and Lord of peace?
O winds be whist! O waters dumb!
The King is coming! The King is come!

—Louis N. Parker.

Reserved for the Perfect

He has a right to grumble who is perfect in all things.—E. J. Chandon.

The Round-Faced Man in Black

My father was a Dissenting Minister, at Wem, in Shropshire; and in the year 1798 (the figures that compose the date are to me like the "dreaded name of Demogorgon") Mr. Coleridge came to Shrewsbury, to succeed Mr. Rowe in the spiritual charge of a Unitarian congregation there. He did not come till late on the Saturday afternoon before he was to preach; and Mr. Rowe, who himself went down to the coach, in a state of anxiety and expectation, to look for the arrival of his successor, could find no one at all answering the description but a round-faced man, in a short black coat (like a shooting-jacket) which hardly seemed to have been made for him, but who seemed to be talking at a great rate to his fellow passengers. Mr. Rowe had scarce returned to give an account of his disappointment, when the round-faced man in black entered, and dissipated all doubts on the subject by beginning to talk. He did not cease while he stayed; nor has he since, that I know of. He held the good town of Shrewsbury in delightful suspense for three weeks that he remained there,

"fluttering the proud Salopians, like an eagle in a dove-cote"; and the Welch mountains that skirt the horizon with their tempestuous confusion, agree to have heard no such mystic sounds since the days of "High-born Hoel's harp or soft Llewellyn's lay."

As we passed along between Wem and Shrewsbury, and I eyed their blue tops seen through the wintry branches, or the red rustling leaves of the sturdy oak trees by the roadside, a sound was in my ears as of a Syren's song; I was stunned, startled with it, as from deep sleep; but I had no notion then that I should ever be able to express my admiration to others in motley imagery or quaint allusion. . . . That my understanding also did not remain dumb and brutish, or at length found a language to express itself, I owe to Coleridge. . . .

Coleridge had agreed to come over and see my father, according to the courtesy of the country, as Mr. Rowe's probable successor; but in the meantime, I had gone to hear him preach the Sunday after his arrival. . . . He talked very familiarly, but agree-

ably, and glanced over a variety of subjects. At dinner time he grew more animated, and dilated in a very edifying manner on Mary Wollstonecraft and Mackintosh. The last, he said, he considered (on my father's speaking of his "Vindictæ Gallicæ" as a capital performance) as a clever, scholastic man—a master of the topics—or, as the ready warehouseman of letters, who knew exactly where to lay his hand on what he wanted, though the goods were not his own. He thought him no match for Burke, either in style or matter. Burke was a metaphysician. Mackintosh a mere logician. Burke was an orator (almost a poet) who reasoned in figures, because he had an eye for nature: Mackintosh, on the other hand, was a rhetorician, who had only an eye to commonplaces. On this I ventured to say that I had always entertained a great opinion of Burke, and that (as far as I could find) the speaking of him with contempt might be made the test of a vulgar, democratic mind.

This was the first observation I ever made to Coleridge, and he said it was a very just and striking one.—William Hazlitt.

Quietness and Confidence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS not uncommon to hear it thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel; In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall your strength; and ye would not. But ye said, No; for we will flee upon horses." Here are contrasted spiritual understanding and material sense, the one bringing strength, quietly and confidently, the other seeking refuge in the fleeting and temporal.

On page 368 of *Science and Health* is given the explanation of the confidence which Christian Science inspires. There Mrs. Eddy writes: "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal." How great the fact is the world is only as yet faintly discerning. But there it is, "Truth is real and error is unreal." What are Truth and error? Truth is God, reality. Error is false belief. Error is the belief that God is not infinite, that matter or evil is real. Christian Science teaches that there is no reality whatsoever in so-called matter or evil; and that the lie which says there is reality in matter or evil is deceiving mankind, producing disease and perpetrating every atrocity with which the human race is afflicted. There is a perfectly clear issue here; and Christian Science places it squarely before the world; "Truth is real and error is unreal."

Christian Science interprets the Mind of Christ to this age and to all succeeding ages. Christian Science does not claim to have originated anything, but to have revealed that which has always been. That is exactly what Christ Jesus did. His whole endeavor was to make known the absolute truth. Hence there is perfect agreement between his teachings and Christian Science. It is identical with Jesus' teaching in proclaiming the allness of God, and insisting that it is necessary for a man to place his reliance on Spirit, and not on so-called matter, in order to enter into the peace and restfulness after which the nations sigh.

In Isaiah the prophet writes: "For

matter, has no power to harm or even to influence.

The practice of Christian Science can be extended to sickness. Here again it has to be understood that "Truth is real and error is unreal." Disease is error; therefore disease is unreal. Disease never originated in divine Mind, never was caused by God; therefore it is false belief, without entity or identity. It is an illusion of the so-called human mind. As the truth is grasped by a sick person that he is being wholly deceived by material sense, that he is the victim of the lie that good is limited, he begins to awaken to the fact that true consciousness is cognizant only of what God knows, and that harmony or health is the divine right of man. Sickness is destroyed as false belief is displaced by the truth.

The process by which men become convinced of the illness of God is called prayer, and the word treatment is common in Christian Science practice. And what, more particularly, is prayer or Christian Science treatment? It is communion with God, or Truth. It is the argument of the truth against the errors of material sense. He who prays aright declares the truth until he realizes that Truth alone is real; and, as he does so, he loses the false belief that there is anything in existence other than Truth; and the loss of the false belief is the healing of in-harmony, whether it be called disease or sin. "In order to pray aright," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 15 of *Science and Health*, "we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses. In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's alness." It is material sense that is the cause of all the trials of human existence; and this false sense must be destroyed by pleading God's alness. In no other way can "quietness and confidence" become the constant companions of men.

Zimbabwe

"Many, if not most, tourists in Rhodesia content themselves with visiting the Matopos and the falls, which they can do not merely comfortably, but luxuriously. But ladies, at any rate, can win themselves a cheap reputation for hardihood by going to Zimbabwe." Margaret L. Woods writes in "Pastels Under the Southern Cross." "Seventeen miles of driving toward a fine mountain range brought Gilbert and myself . . . to Mr. Mundell's huts. . . . The huts are a trading station in connection with Mr. Mundell's farm, but the bulk of the season's trading had been done before our arrival."

"There in the early morning we made our pilgrimage. The mountains

wore the dewy transparency of the hour, and as we walked along the track in the frail, fresh shadow of the seven-foot grass, we felt as though a favorite dream of childhood had been realized—that we had suddenly shrunk to the stature of elves and entered the new world of tiny creatures. But through the grass from time to time we had glimpses of the dark trees and darker walls of the temple inclosure. Exaggerated language has been used about the ruins. "Imposing" and "majestic" are not words to be applied to walls and towers of which the highest are no higher than thirty-five feet. There is nothing to be even distantly compared to the giant ruins of Karak or the graceful temples of Phile. But strange it is and appealing to the imagination, this labyrinth of buildings to which the clue has been for ages lost—these relics of an ordered state in a country so long given over to the wild monotony of savagery."

"Mr. Hall (the Rhodesian archaeologist) tells us that the plan of the whole elliptical building resembles that of a temple near Marob, in Southern Arabia, which is believed to have been built by Bilkis, Queen of Sheba, and was certainly dedicated to the goddess Alimauah, at once the planet Venus and the Venus of the Phenicians. At Groote Schur and in the Bulawayo Museum are soapstone beams found at Zimbabwe, carved with a conventional bird, either hawk or vulture, the emblem of the goddess; or, as Mr. Maciver suggests, the sacred animal of the tribe. No other carvings of any kind have been found, except—and these in considerable numbers—small emblems of nature worship in soapstone and other materials. Some of these are marked with the rosette, which was the Phoenician conventional representation of the sun. From this great temple a paved way between walls, now at least not very different in aspect from some of the old causeways of rural England, led to a narrow entrance between bowlders and a flight of steps by which the acropolis was ascended."

"It was near sunset before our investigation—laborious, if superficial—were ended. We watched from the acropolis the sun go down over the plain, the tree-peaked kopje, and the mountain range between us and Victoria. Above the labyrinthine passageways, at the edge of great balanced masses of stone, clung leafless trees covered with scarlet blossoms, that burned like fire in the light of the fiery sun. Through the pattern of these blossoming boughs, the valley grasses—higher, more feathery, and deeply colored here than elsewhere—seemed wrought by the gnomes of very gold. For surely it is they whose fantastic spires and castles and pylons are reared upon the neighboring mountains. Blue, incredibly blue, are the shadows among them on the bare bright granite of the heights. As once these gnome-fortresses towered over a living city, now they tower over dark patches among the gold. For not only is there under the temple inclosure, with the deep green of its foliage and the brown of its walls, but dotted everywhere, even on the mountain-

side, are small heaps of hewn stones and fragments of walls. They lead the eye away where the narrowing valley runs southeast to Little Zimbabwe. The ruins of the city stretch about three-quarters of a mile, and some of the houses must have been those of comparatively wealthy men. They have cemented floors; in one place there are cemented steps leading to a dwelling, and there are walls with a dado of cement upon the stone."

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Atheism of Selfishness

A POWERFULLY organized campaign is being carried on at the present moment, in Washington, for the purpose of reorganizing the administration of the war on a different basis. Now, although the word efficiency has become positively suspect in these days, as a term for doing everything according to the laws of most approved routine, and with every spark of originality or insight eliminated, with, as Andrea might have said, all the play, the insight and the stretch—out of it, out of it! Still, efficiency, when properly controlled, is unquestionably a necessity of government of every description. At the same time, efficiency is not going to win the war. If efficiency could have won the war, it would have been won long ago by Germany, for efficiency has been carried in Germany to the nth. The German military machine, the German political machine, and the German commercial machine represent probably the highest degree of efficiency ever attained. But what is missing in it is the very thing which has prevented Germany from winning, and which is ultimately going to cause her to lose, and that is, the power of imagination. Imagination, as a thing absolutely untutored, as the expression of sensuous thinking run riot, is, of course, a thing of no moment at all. It builds "Châteaux en Espagne," inhabits "Castles of Indolence," turns down the street of "By and By," and follows every will-o'-the-wisp which comes its way, and yet without it the human mind becomes machine, which eventually runs down or gets out of order. When, however, imagination is properly controlled, it leads men to a realization of the greater morality which, after all, is a stage on the road to scientific or spiritual thinking.

Now, there never was a time when such thinking was more necessary to humanity than it is today, and it is the existence of this power of imagination in the allied nations which has prevented them from being crushed under the wheels of the car of the German military Juggernaut. Its possession enabled them to discount, in the early days of the war, the efficiency of the German effort, and as time went on and the true meaning of the struggle they were engaged in began to be revealed, it became a quality of the human thought which helped them to see more clearly the demands which were being made upon them, and so to become soldiers not merely of a great military machine, but of Principle. In passing through this change, however, they discovered some of the qualities that were requisite in the new army. So that, just as Cromwell told Parliament that an army of revolution, an army for the betterment of mankind, could not possibly be formed out of tapsters and loafers, but must be recruited from men of a higher nature, so the allied forces began to realize that hidebound efficiency could only be overcome by imagination, that is to say, by the ability to think in more metaphysical terms, and that in this more metaphysical thinking unselfishness was to be more powerful than batteries and high explosives.

Still, it is not only in the trenches that unselfishness has got to play its part. It is in the effort of the civilian population of the allied countries to do their work in supporting the trenches. So long as capital and labor at home are engaged in a struggle for profit, it will be as though officers and men at the front were bargaining for better pay in the face of the enemy. And yet this is exactly what does happen, in effect, when capital puts its machinery out of gear in order to discourage national control of industries vital to the prosecution of the war, or when labor strikes, at what it considers a critical moment in production, for a share of the profits higher than it is entitled to. Both these things have happened in the United States since the war began. But the President, looking back over the past, and surveying the field with the coup d'œil of the political commander, has declared that the trouble has, on the whole, been with the employer rather than with the employed.

This does not mean that there has not been any trouble in the political camp, and that the whole race of politicians has been represented by nothing save the ideal of a good man struggling with adversity. On the contrary, the politicians have been amongst the worst of the offenders. The politicians have not been able to deal successfully with the difficulties because they have so often been so limited in their own vision, or so governed by their own interests. It is, for instance, not only the lumber men, either in the camps or in the offices, not only the railway men, whether along the permanent ways or on the governing boards, not only the shipping men, in the persons of the draftsmen, shipwrights, or stevedores, who have been to blame, it is the politicians who have had to deal with all of these, and who have dealt with them all, meeting often selfishness with selfishness, and ignorance with ignorance. The streets of Washington, in short, have been crowded with profiteers, and they have by no means gone empty away.

Now, if the United States is to play the part designed for it in the great struggle, it must firmly and finally put away its selfishness. It must exert its imagination, if its understanding of Principle is not sufficiently developed, to realize the greatness of the task before it, and the glory of the achievement. Men must get away from contemplating what they are going to get out of it, and substitute for such a mental attitude one of wondering what they are to be permitted to sacrifice for it. This will be the earnest perception of what the war really means. For men are rarely ready to make true sacrifices until they see away from themselves, and see that it is not themselves, that is humanly speaking, but that it is "that not themselves," which, as Matthew Arnold has insisted, "maketh for righteousness." It is not much to be wondered at, then, that Mr. Zangwill, in a hasty one day to be angry, declared that selfishness was the only atheism.

The British Empire and Conscription

AS THE war proceeds, radical changes are taking place in opinions that had long been crystallized into proverbs. The question of conscription within the British Empire furnishes a typical example of this mutation. When the war broke out, and the world witnessed the magnificently rally to the colors of millions of volunteers in the Mother Country and overseas, one heard a great deal of the familiar saw that one volunteer was as good as two pressed men. Voluntaryism had been for ages symbolic of British liberties and a canon of British military history, and in the early days of the war it no doubt had precisely the effect claimed for it. It inspired and comforted the sorely pressed, invaded nations of the Continent, which were fighting for their existence. But the Empire soon learned that an impeccable ideal may very easily be misapplied. In other words, voluntaryism, as applied to a war of such magnitude, was out of place in that it did not produce the man-power in the field compatible with the Empire's safety. A mental revision ensued. The Mother Country, to her glory be it said, set the example to her daughters by adopting conscription, with the exception of Ireland, and today has ranged on her side New Zealand and Canada, while Australia has twice put the vital question to the test of the referendum; and there is not the slightest doubt that the majority of the leading men in the antipodean Commonwealth favor compulsory military service. Looked at on the broadest lines, namely, as an Anglo-Saxon question, the adoption of conscription by the United States, soon after it entered the war, not only shows that there is a preponderant opinion in favor of conscription, among the English-speaking peoples, but that conscription is no longer considered incompatible with democracy.

The fact is, however, that the change which has taken place is not so much in men's attitude toward conscription as in their conception of its real significance. People had been bearing in mind military conscription, and did not see clearly, as they do now, that, to quote a Conservative London daily, "voluntary recruiting is an anarchical system," a system of pretense which must give way to a system of reality. What they see clearly also, is that conscription, in its essence, means a form of universal national service both in peace and war, the only form by which modern nations can hope successfully to defend their legitimate existence. Consistently and fairly applied, it is a measure for conscripting patriotism that it may give of every form of service to further the just interests of the state. All this is embodied in the fundamental axiom "equality of service," whether of man or woman, laborer or soldier, farmer or clerk, manufacturer or professional.

The British Empire appears today to have reached the stage in which it sees, in common with the United States, that the soldier represents merely one part, though the most important, momentarily, of the great question of equal service. The organization of man-power is, primarily, not one of getting soldiers, but of organizing, from top to bottom throughout, a nation for defensive and progressive needs. That the Empire is not unanimous about conscription for the trenches may be only a temporary phase due to local conditions. That it is unanimous about the conscription of each unit in the separate states for the common service of the Empire is certain. And what really does matter is that the full resources of the Empire are being splendidly and generously organized in every quarter where the British race has settled. That the need of this common action has not been recognized to anything like the extent it is just now, is merely to admit that the Empire has never been an organic whole. But, for the moment, unity of service throughout the Empire is essentially its answer to the challenge of Pan-Germanism and Weltmacht.

Argentina Dissatisfied With Herself

SOMETHING of the state of public opinion in Argentina may be imagined by the citizen of the United States who recalls the feeling, suppressed but intense, which prevailed in his own country during the early months and years of the war, when one outrage upon its flag, its pride, and its honor was heaped upon another by Germany, and "nothing was done at Washington." Except that, while in the United States the President only seemingly refused to be moved by public sentiment, in Argentina the President is deliberately going counter to the wishes of his country, the cases are very much alike. The United States was far from being satisfied with itself while it was proclaiming and maintaining neutrality; it was not enjoying the immunity which neutrality should have brought it, or the commerce resulting from it; it was not pleased that it might be a mere onlooker, receiving and forgetting an occasional insulting blow, while its friends and natural allies were exhausting themselves in fighting its battles as well as their own.

As the United States could, so Argentina can keep out of the war, if only it is willing to pay the price. Not now, nor for years, perhaps not for decades, if Germany should win, need Argentina fear war from that quarter being thrust upon it. The time might be remote when Germany, in the most favorable circumstances, would undertake to attack Argentina on Argentinean soil. Regarding the matter in this light, Argentina might very well argue that the quarrel is not one in which it is directly concerned, but, in all the years to come, it could never look a self-respecting nation in the face when offering this excuse for keeping out of a contest in which the very idea on which its government is founded was at stake.

Argentina has protested against the latest outrage on its flag, its pride, and its honor, and has gone so far as to recall its military attachés from Berlin and Vienna to emphasize its displeasure over the wanton sinking of the Ministro Irriendo, but the resolution of Congress declaring war existent between Argentina and Germany is still held up by President Irigoyen, while Argentines who think more of their country's good name than of its commerce, more of the Republic's dignity than of dishonorable tranquillity, walk the streets of Buenos Aires with bowed heads.

This cannot, of course, last much longer. It may not last any longer than it shall take Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentinean Ambassador to Washington, now on his way

to Buenos Aires, to tell his Government how the United States feels about its weak, vacillating, and disappointing attitude, or, in the event of the failure of his mission, to place his resignation in President Irigoyen's hands.

Argentina has been heading toward a political upheaval for some time past; it looks very much as if the arrival of Dr. Naon would precipitate the long-threatened crisis.

The Southern Indians

STUDENTS of American history, as well as all of those interested in the past, present, and future of the American Indian, will be pleased to learn that Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has been persistent in his efforts to ameliorate and improve the condition of the red man, and who has been successful, generally speaking, is about to turn his attention to the long neglected southern Indians, particularly the Seminoles and Choctaws. While both of these groups have long been represented among the civilized tribes, a large remnant of each has been, so to speak, outside the pale since Jackson's celebrated raid against the Seminoles, in 1818. Before that time the Seminoles were all up in arms, against the constituted white authorities, whatever the government might be. They rose against the Spaniards; they proved an obstacle to colonization under French occupation, and they carried on a series of costly wars against the United States between 1835 and 1842.

Their leader, Osceola, although one of the bitterest foes the white man ever encountered in North America, is remembered with admiration and respect for his qualities as a warrior and his remarkable integrity and independence of character. When the Seminoles lost him they lost a leader whom they could not replace; the tribe, as such, was subdued, a large part of it being sent to reservations in the then Indian Territory, and nearly 400 of its members escaping to the Everglades, where they have subsisted on fish, game, and the products of a crude system of agriculture ever since. The Choctaws, who, like the Seminoles, are of the Muskogean family or nation, are a rebellious tribe. They, too, have been divided, some mingling with the civilized tribes of the former Indian Territory, some forming "towns" in portions of Louisiana and northwestern Florida. In common with other southern Indians, including the Seminoles, they have long seen the futility of rising in arms against the whites, but, nevertheless, they have never wholly accepted the situation, and have never encouraged the missionary or the school teacher.

Preliminary to going among them himself, Commissioner Sells has chosen as an advance courier Frank E. Brandon, an educated Indian who has served the Government as a soldier and otherwise, faithfully and intelligently, in the Philippines. In his instructions to Mr. Brandon, the commissioner says: "I am persuaded that sympathy is the first and most important element in our efforts to induce Indians to accept educational and industrial opportunities, and that is particularly true of the Seminoles in Florida. I greatly desire them to realize our interest in their welfare, and I believe that your experience, and the fact that you are an Indian, will enable you to accomplish the betterments necessarily involved in their advancement. For this reason I have requested you to undertake bringing about a cooperative and constructive attitude among these people."

The accomplishment of this task will require, as the commissioner puts it, a display of sympathy warm and deep enough to win the confidence of an extremely sensitive and independent people, but what he has set out to do is not impossible, if he shall succeed in enlisting as his agents men like Mr. Brandon, who feel that sympathy naturally, but who are also possessed of patience, tact, and judgment.

The London Bus

THE time-honored traditions of the London bus refuse to keep pace with the swift change in mundane affairs. Comparatively speaking, it seems but yesterday when one could clamber perilously to the box-seat of the two-horse bus and "pass the time of day" with the cheery, rubicund driver. Tourists, Americans especially, were confidently assured, by knowing guidebooks and wiseacres at home who had tried the trick, that the box-seat was the best vantage ground from which to view London. It required only a little judicious "palm oil" to turn the "whip" into a wonderful "cicerone and friend," who, in the choicest Cockneyese, would point out all the landmarks and regale one with the latest gossip of town. But the era of the high front rail and the cross seats put an end to the old-time familiarity between the driver and the inquisitive passenger. The box-seat grew narrower and narrower, and dropped lower and lower, until one day Jehu and his horses vanished, and there sat, behind the low dashboard of the motor bus, a grim, grimy-handed chauffeur, solitary and monosyllabic. On the step of the bus, however, there still lingered the time-honored conductor whose caustic wit and saucy banter both Punch and Barry Pain have made famous. The omnibus company presently decked him out in uniform. At once he grew supercilious. His cheery call "Benk! Benk!" All the wye for a penny!" ceased to tempt the pedestrian to sport a copper for a ride, and when the war broke out he donned the khaki and gallantly gave way to London's latest creation, the girl conductor.

It took some time for the surprised public to accept this startling innovation. She was a neat, trim young person, in short-skirted uniform, peaked cap, and leggings. The ticket puncher was swung over her shoulder like a bandoleer, and she punched the tickets for her "fares" in a manner altogether businesslike and methodical. She was proof against all the badinage of the sidewalk, and soon proved herself equal to every occasion. She could haul in passengers running alongside the moving bus with easy dexterity; she could push ladies up the narrow steps to the top without turning a hair, and her minatory reminder, "Full up on top!" recalcitrant "fares" learned to obey implicitly. Amid the protean life of London in war time she still holds her own.

Her masculine predecessor is only one of the London bus's contributions to the war. In the growing dearth of taxis, the bus has good-naturedly stretched its capacities to the utmost. It allows passengers, in defiance of ante-bellum rules, to crowd its narrow aisle and cling to the straps. It works overtime ungrudgingly, and picks its way through the dark streets with unerring precision. It bravely faces the peril of air raids, and is not only always on hand to give crowds of sight-seers Tommies a friendly lift, but it was one of the first to volunteer for the front. Regardless of the incongruity of its route signs and its familiar placards, advertising Jones' soap or Smith's play, it hurries whole battalions and brigades through French lanes and over shell-riven terrain to trenches or billets. The Tommies clamber into it like schoolboys, and receive it with shouts of laughter. "This way for Tooting Common and Wormwood Scrubs!" "Elephant and Castle, ma'am? Next bus behind!" "Old tight on top!" "No change for Berlin!" The old London cries, with many more of an improvised order, resound oddly along the roads of Flanders and Northern France, and bring many a home pang to the warriors from "Blighty."

Truly the London bus is doing its bit for the war. One wonders what drastic changes are yet in store for it with the coming of peace.

Notes and Comments

IN SPITE of the fine feeling of enthusiasm for the allied cause which it shows, one cannot but be sorry that Siam should have decided to discard her own splendidly original flag, showing a white elephant on a red field, for a tricolor resembling that of the great Entente Powers of the West. Siam sees in the red, white, and blue flag the colors which throughout the world stand "as a rallying sign against barbarism." It is quite interesting to find that red, white, and blue do as a matter of fact figure in the national flags of Britain, France, the United States, Russia, Serbia, Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica, Paraguay, and Liberia. And now Siam must be added, if it is really quite true that the white elephant is doomed.

THE 20,000 "Four-Minute Men," comprising the volunteer force of spokesmen for the United States Government in places of public assemblage, are officially warned against allowing hatred to enter into their talks. The Government is desirous of having itself represented by men who will confine themselves to conservative and strictly truthful statements. It will be permissible for the "Four-Minute Men" to point out, by means of innumerable illustrations at hand, what would be the consequences to civilization of a German triumph, but they are expected to do this without exaggeration, heat, or rancor. In other words, it is evidently the intention of the Government that the reason, not the passions, of the people shall be appealed to in this propaganda on behalf of democracy and victory.

THERE are, of course, anecdotes about General Pershing going about, all of them to his credit, it need hardly be said. But this is one which General Pershing himself is fond of telling, and it is always much relished by his hearers. It happened when the general was on the Mexican border. A regiment was marching by when it met a small, ragged, Irish boy holding tight to a donkey, which had become fractious owing to the noise of the regimental band. It was all his small master could do to hold him. As the men swung by somebody in the ranks called out: "Say, kid, what are you holding your little brother so tight for?" "Because," replied this Irish lad, "he sees you guys, and I'm afraid he might enlist."

A PERSON with a political vision which takes in comprehensively the attitude of the Democratic and Republican parties of the United States toward equal suffrage, and, remembering that a popular symbol of the former organization is the donkey and of the latter the elephant, has addressed the following inspiring quatrain to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell:

Oh, Alice dear, and did you hear
The women soon will vote,
For the elephant and the donkey both
Refuse to be the goat.

There could hardly be a more intelligent analysis of the situation.

THE arrest at Niederlahnstein, Prussia, of the artist who designed a paper fifty-pfennig piece, or what would be called a "shin plaster" in the United States, ornamenting the border of his sketch in one place with a drawing of a ham, bearing the microscopic inscription "A tender memory and a fond hope," and in another with a bunch of turnips inscribed "This is how Germans live," reveals the encouraging fact that Kultur has not quenched the last spark of humor in the fatherland. The charge brought against this artist is that he has held the German nation up to ridicule. Of course, he has done nothing of the kind. He has only contributed his bit toward the ultimate extinction of what is known as the German imperialistic government.

THE saying that, in the United States, it is usually a matter of only a few generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves may not always find confirmation in actual experience. A number of instances will occur to those persons ordinarily informed regarding such matters which might serve to upset the theory that democracy is not conducive to the continuation of family prestige, socially, politically, or otherwise. But now and then something takes place that strengthens the belief that there is more than pure imagination behind the hypothesis. For example, the oldest newsboy in Richmond, Va., is a great-grandson of Patrick Henry. On the other hand, although he is a newsboy, he is evidently a newsboy of superior mental type, for, the other day, he gave to the State of Virginia an inherited bronze bust of his distinguished ancestor, that it might be the more carefully preserved. Patrick Henry would hardly have been ashamed of so thoughtful a great-grandson. He might even have delivered an oration in praise of him.